The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXI., No. 8. Whole No. 540. NEW YORK, AUGUST 25, 1900. Price per Copy, 10c.

C W Daniel Jan 1901

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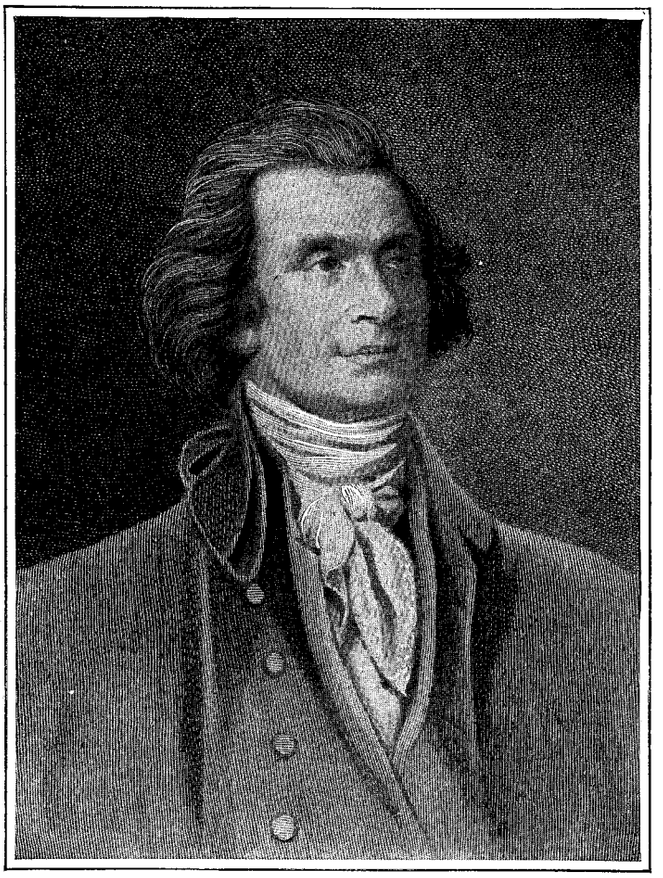

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VOL. XXI., NO. 8 NEW YORK, AUGUST 25, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 540

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT NEXT IN CHINA?

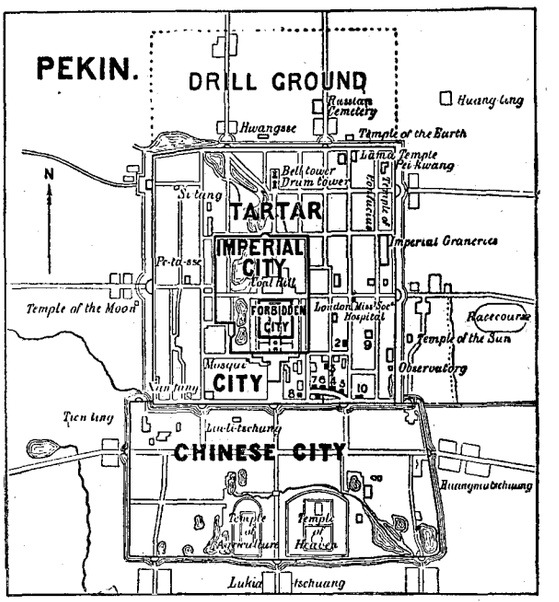
THE forcible entry of Peking by the allied troops on the evening of August 14, the rescue of the legations, and the flight several days before of the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor, have ended one chapter in what *The Sun* terms "the most exciting episode ever known to civilization." The sequence of events during the last two and one half months may be condensed into the following chronological table:

May 29. Marines were landed from the war-ships at Taku, consisting of 350 officers and men, 61 of whom were Americans. They proceeded by special train to Peking to guard the legations.
June 3. The Boxers destroyed the railroad from Tien-Tsin to Peking, and communications with the legations were interrupted, entirely ceasing June 24.
June 11. The chancellor of the Japanese legation was killed by the Emperor's guards, organized by Prince Tuan, head of the Tsung li-Yamen.
June 11. Admiral Seymour started from the coast with a column consisting of 915 British, 350 Germans, 300 Russians, 158 French, 104 Americans, 52 Japanese, 40 Italians, and 25 Austrians. He went as far as Tang-Fang, about half-way to Peking, and was forced to turn back.
June 16. First report of the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister in Peking.
June 20. Bombardment of legations begun by Chinese troops.
July 5. Circumstantial details of the death of all the members of the legations were published in unofficial despatches, which were not disproved for several weeks.
July 10. Edict of Chinese Government, dated June 26, received by the various powers, looking to amicable arrangements of some sort through Li Hung Chang.
July 13. Attack by allies upon Tien-Tsin, and capture of native city the day following.
July 16. Bombardment of legations in Peking ceased and armistice begun.
July 20. First message received from American Minister Conger, through Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang in Washington.
July 29. Chinese imperial edict declaring legations to be held as hostages.
July 31. Second message from Minister Conger received.
August 4. Allied forces captured Pei-tsang after hard fight.
August 6. Chinese routed at Yang-Tsun.
August 12. Occupation of Tung-Chow.
August 14. Allies entered Peking.

The question that now interests the American press is the policy that is to be pursued since the safety of the legations has been assured. There are signs of possible international complications in the near future. The landing of British troops at Shanghai is likely to be followed by the claims of other nations to a similar privilege, and a clash there is looked upon as quite possible. The report of the landing of Russian troops at Pyeng-Yang, in Korea, and of the despatch of Japanese troops to the same point is, if true, a foreboding of further trouble. The flight of the Chinese Emperor and the Empress-Dowager to Hsian-Fu, several hundred miles south of Peking, if it has actually taken place, may delay any satisfactory arrangements with China.

The American press admit, almost without exception, that something must be demanded of China by way of reparation, and some guaranties must be sought as to the future; but there are differences of opinions as to the extent to which we should go in prosecuting such demands. The most definite statement of the principles guiding our conduct was made by Secretary Hay in a diplomatic note July 3, in which he said:

"The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace in China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity,



1. German Legation. 2. Belgian Legation. 3. British Legation.
4. French Legation. 5. Italian Legation. 6. Japanese Legation.
7. Spanish Legation. 8. United States Legation. 9. Tsung-li-Yamen.
10. American Mission.

PLAN OF PEKING.

protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

In an article in *The Contemporary Review* (August), Mr. Josiah Quincy, ex-mayor of Boston, writes on "The United States in China," and discusses the policy outlined as above by the Secretary. The note, Mr. Quincy thinks, "marks a significant change in American foreign policy and one which can not but have far-reaching consequences," and "commits the United States to action which will ultimately and necessarily lead to an actual, if not at once to a formal, participation on her part in the concert of the European powers and Japan in regard to China." If such be the program, what, asks the writer, is to be our attitude toward England on the one hand and Russia on the other? In answer he asserts that British influence "has sunk almost to

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the zero point in China," while it appears from present indications that it is the destiny of a large part of China and of most of Asia to be Russianized; and, if so, "then, in the not distant future, the United States must depend upon her established friendship with Russia to secure access to markets of the greatest value to her commerce." He says further:

"To put the matter more plainly, if, as some of the best-informed authorities believe, there are two irreconcilable conflicts approaching in Asia—first, a struggle between Russia and Japan over the control of Korea, and second, a larger, but perhaps more remote, conflict between Great Britain and Russia as to the advance of the latter power in Asia, and ultimately as to the possession of India itself, already threatened by the rapid growth of Muscovite power and influence upon its borders—the United States, wherever the sympathies of a majority of her people might be, should, and doubtless will, maintain a strict neutrality. The development of her own continental territories, with the newly acquired islands, together with the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine throughout the Western hemisphere, affords a large enough scope for some time to come for her ambitions. To

THE JEKYLL AND HYDE OF THE NATIONS.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

join with England, or with Japan, or both, in settling the politics of Asia, in which they are both vitally concerned while we are not, would be to allow ourselves to be used to promote the interests of other powers instead of conserving our own—an act of folly so great that it need not be contemplated as a probability."

Various views of the subject are presented in the following editorial opinions:

Our Troops Should be Withdrawn.—"Germany, Russia, and Great Britain evidently expect a long military occupation if not a long war. But there appears to be no reason why the United States should be drawn into the ensuing controversies. What we wanted to do was to rescue Minister Conger and other Americans who were in danger, and having done that our troops should be withdrawn. We can get along very well without ministers or consuls in China until affairs become settled. If our troops should be kept there any length of time we shall get into the same kind of trouble we experienced in the Philippines, and find ourselves unable to let go. We should stick to Mr. McKinley's original program—rescue Minister Conger and the missionaries and then withdraw."—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

Indemnity and Guaranties.—"When indemnity and guaranties for the future have been obtained there will be nothing more for us to do except to use our influence to curb the land-grabbing propensities of some of our allies. The shearing of China has gone far enough. We have taught the Chinese to respect Western strength. What is needed now is to give them an example of Western moderation and honesty.

"Meanwhile it is gratifying to hear such glowing reports as are coming in of the gallantry of the American troops in the relief expedition. Fighting under the eyes of the world, side by side with the soldiers of all the great powers, our boys have had such an opportunity as has never come before of establishing the reputation of our army, and they have splendidly availed themselves of it."—*New York Journal.*

Success of American Diplomacy.—"The success which has crowned American diplomacy in this matter is so far a matter of national achievement that no personal or party feeling ought to color the recognition of it. Out of a tangled and dangerous situation, full of pitfalls and snares, into which the United States was plunged with scarcely a word of warning, this country emerges with dignity and great honor. For the time being, no doubt, the treatment of the Chinese difficulty has appreciably enhanced the prestige of the Administration. The greater difficulties, to be sure, are still before us. What may follow the occupation of Peking no one can tell. Undoubtedly, the question of the partition of China will yet be very seriously discussed, but the troubles of the Administration with our possessions in the Philippines seem not likely to tempt President McKinley or his advisers to seek more territory in that part of the world. So long as the United States maintains a body of troops in China, however, it has itself marked out its own course of action, and has the satisfaction of knowing that its course has had, up to the present time, the assent and cooperation of the powers. It is earnestly to be hoped that nothing may occur to change our present policy, or turn us from the path which thus far has led to such conspicuous and gratifying success."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our Interests Opposed to Partition.—There is really no question of conquering 400,000,000 of Chinese, or whatever number there may happen to be there. If the Government will not listen to reason, the question is simply that of breaking its military power. How many effective men there are in the Chinese army is somewhat uncertain, but there is no doubt that the army can be destroyed by the forces of the allies. It would be impossible for China to raise and equip a second army. She has not the money, and the nations that have money will not lend her any while the present complications exist. Once break the military power of the foreign dynasty that rules China, the next thing would be to permit the real Chinese to govern themselves. We can not say, of course, with certainty that this will be done, but it is what the United States wish, and apparently what would be best for all concerned. Nevertheless, it is known that there are some who desire to dismember the empire, but it is not our interest to participate in this or to permit it if we can prevent it peaceably."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Count von Waldersee's Campaign.—The object of the expedition is set forth by the *Frankfurter General-Anzeiger* as follows:

"The object is not merely the liberation of foreigners in Peking, but the complete subjection of the Chinese forces. Until this is accomplished and peace definitely concluded, not by diplomats, but by the military commander-in-chief, the troops of all nationalities will be subject to Count von Waldersee's authority. He will have the right to dismiss officers guilty of disobedience and to summon courts-martial in aggravated cases. He will amalgamate bodies of troops of different nationalities and regulate the transport on a common basis, so that the provisions of one contingent may be appropriated for another in case of necessity. His instructions provide for the permanent occupation of the most important Chinese centers until the powers are completely reimbursed for the expenses of the war."

"Inasmuch as China has no money with which to pay 'the expenses of the war,' and her credit is bad by reason of recent loans that mortgage all her revenues, it is clear that it is intended to force her to pay by ceding territory—by parting permanently with entire provinces. . . . But neither in the general object nor in the management of the count's campaign can the United States be expected to agree. No such definite slamming-to of

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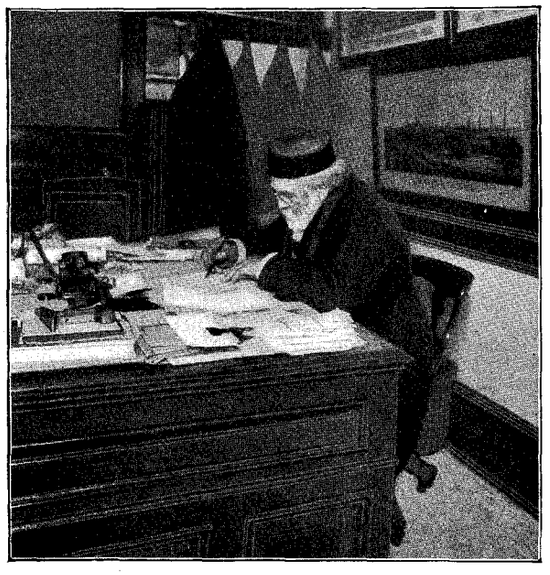
the 'open door' will be consistent with our existing treaty rights nor with our commercial interests."—*Baltimore Sun.*

No Scuttle Policy Desired.—"For our own part, we do not believe that any policy with the object of scuttling out of China before the Government of that empire has been held to just account for its duplicity, treachery, and its murder of our citizens and the destruction of their property would have the support of the country. What would the world say of an alleged first-class power, possessed of ample military and financial resources, which, having been compelled to land an army and fight battles with the regular forces of a hostile nation in order to save its envoy and his family, staff, guests, and guards from massacre, should immediately turn tail and run after accomplishing that initial purpose, and continue to preserve the fiction of amicable relations with the enemy country?"—*Washington (D. C.) Times.*

DEATH OF COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, the multi-millionaire, who died last week in his camp in the Adirondacks, has been called the greatest railroad magnate of the world, being at his death,



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THE LATE COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON IN HIS OFFICE.

according to *The Evening Post* (New York), "master of the largest railway system under one control in the world, comprising 9,604 miles and yielding gross earnings of more than $60,000,000 per annum. His personal wealth is variously estimated as high as $100,000,000. The estimate given by Henry Clews, the banker, is $40,000,000, and that given by Russell Sage is $27,000,000. His life and business career are thus summed up from notices in the press:

He was born on October 22, 1821, in the little town of Harwinton, Litchfield County, Conn. At the age of 14 he left school and began work for himself at the meager salary of $7 a month. In his first year of work he earned $84 besides his clothes and board, and he saved every cent of it. He was always very proud to refer to this fact. "At the end of the year," he once said, "I was as much of a capitalist as I have ever been since. Start two young men upon the road of life. If one earns $75 the first year and saves $50, and the other, earning the same amount, saves nothing, it seems an easy problem to figure out the probable difference at the end of twenty years. Nothing is more surprising than the result, for while in the second instance the twenty years will have produced no growth, in the other the habit of economy and of saving the pennies becomes the most finely tempered and useful tool in his possession, and the growing capital is a servant which from a child grows into a giant for his master's advantage." In 1837 he went to New York and began trading upon his slender capital and the credit which the letters of commendation from merchants of his native town enabled him to secure. For a while he traveled through the South similarly occupied, and all these early business adventures were successful.

At the age of 22 Mr. Huntington engaged in business with his brother Solon, in Oneonta, N. Y., but when the discovery of gold in California was announced in 1849 he joined the throng that began to pour westward. Mr. Huntington went by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He found, however, on his arrival at the isthmus that there was no vessel sailing for the Golden Gate, and instead of roaming about and wasting his time and money in dissipation, the young Yankee bought a stock of goods and trudged back and forth across the Isthmus twenty-four times. In the six months that it took him to do this he increased his capital from $1,200 to $5,000. And when finally a schooner sailed from the west coast of the Isthmus, it bore the young man, not, however, as a passenger, but as a seaman.

He began business in Sacramento under his own name, but subsequently established the hardware house of Huntington & Hopkins. Mr. Huntington's marked ability as a trader was supplemented by the conditions which prevailed on the coast at that time, and in seven years the firm had accumulated a fortune.

It was here that five men—C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Leland Standford, and the two Crockers—undertook the project of building the Central Pacific Railroad, which was carried on to success through obstacles apparently insurmountable, and amid all kinds of discouragement. Next came the Southern Pacific Railroad, which now stretches from Portland, Ore., to New Orleans, a continuous line, 3,200 miles long, and aggregating, with its branches, more than 9,000 miles of track, besides about 5,000 miles of steamship lines.

Having conquered the West, Mr. Huntington came East. He took hold of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, developing the Western feeders in Kentucky and Tennessee, and made a success of a road which had ruined several of his predecessors. He turned the village of Newport News, Va., into a city. He made it the tide-water terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio and erected there one of the greatest shipyards in the country. He is said to have invested more than $12,000,000 in that property, where he employed nearly 10,000 men.

When he died, Mr. Huntington was president of the Southern Pacific Company, and also of the Guatemala Central Railroad, one of the best-constructed and equipped railroads in the Central American States. He was also president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and owned Newport News, Va., one of the largest and best-appointed drydocks and shipbuilding yards in the United States. He was director in a large number of other railroad and steamship companies.

The following personal sketch is given in *The Evening Post*:

"Personally, Mr. Huntington was a man who always attracted attention wherever he went, for his massive frame was topped by a tremendous head with shaggy gray hair and beard, and a felt hat of the Western type. He was generally an approachable man, and his bare, almost cheerless, office in the Mills building on Broad Street was constantly frequented by a great number of people seeking to interest him in investments. Mr. Huntington was generally to be found there, for his only relaxation was an inspection tour over some of his railway lines, or a visit for a few days to his Adirondack camp. There, as everywhere else, he was constantly at work, taking his private secretary or stenographer with him on nearly all of his trips, to attend to the manifold details of business. He never gave himself any genuine relaxation; indeed, he is said to have remarked within the year, apropos of his lodge in the North Woods, that he never spent a day hunting or fishing in his life. He had a fine sense of humor, of a rather harsh, Western type; but his philanthropy was likely to crop out when least expected, for he was not known among his associates as a man of gentleness. He was greatly interested in the educational upbuilding of the negro, and he employed many workmen of that race in his Virginia shipyards, while all his men and their neighbors had the advantage of the Hampton Industrial Works, which he organized for the instruction of youths in manual arts. As an instance of his catholicity of view, it is related, also, that while building the Mexican International Mr. Huntington's superintendent of construction reported that the native labor was useless; to this Mr. Huntington replied: 'Have patience with them. Show them our ways and try them

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twenty years longer.' Two years later the superintendent sent this message: 'Tell Mr. Huntington that I have not tried the Mexicans twenty years, but long enough to find that they make some of the best workmen we have.'"

The New York *Tribune* declares that "it is not exaggeration to say that Mr. Huntington was one of the very foremost examples of constructive energy which a nation of great industrial leaders has produced," adding that it would be "impossible to estimate or to overestimate the influence which such a man exerts upon his time and the contribution which he makes to the progress of civilization by means of the forces which he calls into action." The Boston *Evening Transcript* states that "hardly any other man has done so much to weld the once divergent interests of the republic and check the growing tendency to separation between the two great sections of the country as he." The Washington *Post* says of him:

"He used his millions to good purpose. Substantial results followed all his undertakings. His wealth was constantly being utilized for the betterment of the country and the uplifting of his fellow men. Thousands upon thousands profited by his enterprise and his industry; cities without number that owe to him their existence and growth will forever keep his memory green. He was a man of great achievements."

The Philadelphia *North American*, however, affirms that in the best and highest sense his life was not a success. It describes his business methods as unscrupulous, and declares:

"His weakness was his exclusive devotion to money. He could not understand that there are other objects worth aiming at as well as the achievement of wealth. For men who sought and won riches, but were something besides money-spinners, he had a tolerant contempt. They seemed weaklings to him. He planned and worked at his trade as if he were to live forever in this world. There are few hearts made sore by his taking off.

"So Collis P. Huntington died a poor man, notwithstanding his millions, because he lived a narrow and self-seeking and wholly material life. He missed the best things of existence in the intensity of his pursuit of what in the hands of wiser and better men is but the means to nobler ends."

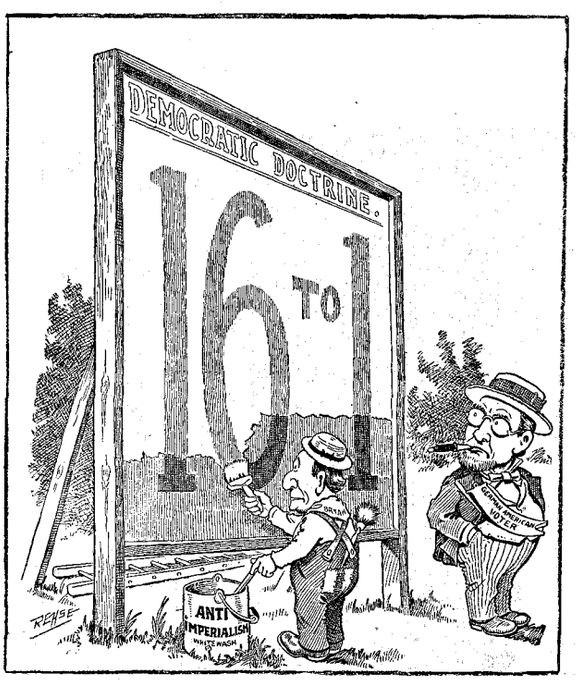
SOME ASPECTS OF MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

MR. BRYAN'S speech in Indianapolis, one phase of which was noticed in our pages last week, still continues to be the subject of discussion in the newspapers. To the speech, considered merely as an oratorical effort, the most extravagant praise has been given, not only by the Democratic press, but also by independent papers which, tho in agreement with Mr. Bryan's anti-imperialist views, refuse to pay him political allegiance. For example, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "neither Senator Hoar nor Carl Schurz nor ex-Governor Boutwell, nor all of them together, have produced a more masterly indictment of imperialism than is to be found in this speech." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) declares that "there is no one in English politics who compares with Mr. Bryan, unless it be John Morley; and in America, Carl Schurz almost alone is his equal." Even the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), which has been a consistent advocate of expansion, commends the "soberness, dignity, and statesmanlike quality of the style of the speech," and adds:

"To say of this address that it lacks the quality of full manliness, intellectual or moral, would stultify our judgment. It is the utterance of a robust, earnest, competent disputant on a high theme of statesmanship. We have no motive to overpraise it; but our feeling is that this speech will give Bryan higher rank among the statesmen of the nation than he has had before."

The Boston *Evening Transcript* (Rep.) finds the editorial comments on the speech disappointing, for the reason that Democratic papers have been given up to "eulogizing the speech in the most indiscriminate fashion," while, on the other hand, the Republican press have shown "a regretable tendency to underestimate the strength of Mr. Bryan's arguments, brushing it lightly aside as mere rhetorical fustian." *The Transcript*, while admitting that the speech possesses a certain power and dexterity, maintains that Mr. Bryan's work is "amateurish and superficial" when compared with that of great statesmen, and says that he "relies upon changes of metaphor and quotation" rather than upon original thought. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) describes the speech as "rhetorical and tricky," affirming that it "is devoted to a matter which not one Bryanite out of ten cares anything about," and that question is treated by him "in his customary dishonest manner."

The omission by Mr. Bryan of all but a slight reference to other issues has been the subject of much comment, tho he declares he is simply following the same plan as in 1896 by discussing "the paramount issue" alone in his notification speech. The



THIN WHITEWASH.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) commends Mr. Bryan for his "conservatism," and says:

"They [the Republicans] may make every effort to obscure the issue of imperialism and to drag the money question to the front as the matter of paramount importance. But the people will not be deceived. They will find nothing in Mr. Bryan's speech to indicate that he regards the currency issue as of vital importance at present, whereas they will be convinced after reading this speech that imperialism is the issue which, in his opinion, presses for immediate settlement, and upon the settlement of which the welfare of the country depends."

The Washington *Times* (Dem.) believes that when issues of such moment as imperialism confront us, "differences on minor theories sink into insignificance," and exhorts the Democrats to unite on this one principle. The New York *Journal* (Dem.), which until recently favored the policy of expansion, now gives its heartiest support to "Bryan's masterly speech" and the "one ringing issue" enunciated by him. On the other hand, the Republican papers accuse Mr. Bryan of double-dealing and an attempt to mask the real issue at stake. "The abandonment of the silver issue," says the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), "amounts to an admission either that Bryan did not know what he was talking about or that he was dishonest four years ago." The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) says that the Democratic can-

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didate "fails most ridiculously in assuming to name the paramount issue," and that the people will vote for "honest money." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) adds:

"Mr. Bryan himself was guilty of pressing economic questions upon the country in 1896. He was guilty of pressing economic questions in insisting upon reaffirming free silver. It does not lie in his mouth to object if the American people dismiss his bugbears and vote with reference to these 'economic questions.'"

RACE RIOTS NORTH AND SOUTH.

IT is often asserted by Southerners that if the North had as many blacks as the South the same racial conditions would develop in the former as in the latter. Occasionally the Northern States furnish evidence to warrant this conclusion, and the anti-negro riot in New York City last week is a case in point. A white policeman was recently killed by a negro in this city, and a crowd collected around the house of the dead officer. The remark of a drunken negro had the effect of inflaming the passions

WORSE THAN GOVERNMENT WITHOUT CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

of the mob, and a hue-and-cry was started against the blacks which lasted for hours and resulted in indiscriminate assault and many injuries. "It was the recent New Orleans riot over again," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "only on a smaller scale, as befitted the slighter provocation." The police failed to quell the riots for several hours, and are charged by some of the New York papers with gross neglect of duty, even to the extent of aiding and abetting the assault on the negroes. The New York *Times* (Ind.) describes their conduct as "disgraceful and disgusting," and calls for severe punishment of the offenders. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) declares that in face of this record, comment on the "feeble city government of New Orleans" comes with poor grace from New York. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says that "if imitation is the sincerest flattery, the hoodlums of New Orleans must feel highly gratified by the contemplation which their recent murderous raid upon the negroes of that city has had upon the hoodlums of New York." The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) believes that the riot "might have happened anywhere" and was simply "one of those outbursts of restrained savagery, which from time to time and despite all precaution occur wherever the struggle for life is fierce and the strugglers overcrowded." T. Thomas Fortune, a leading Northern negro, and editor of the New York *Age*, enters emphatic protest against the actions of the police, and, while disclaiming all sympathy with the criminals whose acts precipitated the riot, he maintains that the law should have run its proper course. "It is very much to be regretted," he says, "that the toleration which the American people have extended to mob law in the Southern States since 1875 should have so far corrupted the public mind that like scenes could be enacted in the metropolitan city of the North and of the Union."

Since the trouble in New Orleans, an address to the white citizens has been adopted by the negro leaders of that city. The document, which is very moderate in tone, opens with an expression of thanks to the municipal officers "who so nobly and heartily came to the protection of our lives and property during the lamentable disorders that occurred in this community," and concludes with an expression of "sympathy to the bereaved families of the police officers who were stricken down in the discharge of their duties." "It seems superfluous," says the address, "to express our condemnation of Charles, or of the class to which he belongs. We are law-abiding citizens and have no fellowship with criminals or law-breakers of any kind." J. Madison Vance, the leading colored attorney of New Orleans, Prof. L. G. Atkinson, president of the New Orleans University, Rev. G. W. Henderson, professor of theology in Straight University, and many more of the most prominent negroes of the city have made public statements expressing their entire confidence in their municipal officials.

The Bee, a negro paper published in Washington, D.C., is not so willing to take a hopeful view of the situation. It denounces the North Carolina constitutional amendment as "one of the most gigantic and high-handed frauds and outrages ever perpetrated within the borders of a Christian country," and declares that it "puts in the shade the blackest crimes committed in the Middle Ages or even attempted in modern times." It continues:

"As yet there has been no organized opposition among the good white people of the country to the progressive deviltry of the Southern policy of murder, intimidation, and disfranchisement. Our leading statesmen and philanthropists have been silent. But sooner or later the public conscience will be aroused, and loyal men and women will defend the principle of human rights, and the cohorts of disruption, tyranny, and rebellion will be sent to the rear, never again to appear in threatening attitude.

"As consistent, patient, and loyal citizens, we will bide our time, stand for the right, and aline ourselves by the side of the standard of Republicanism and unalterably opposed to our bitterest enemy—Democracy."

The Delay in Neely's Extradition.—Indignation is expressed by many papers over the long-protracted delay in bringing to justice Charles F. W. Neely, who is held for extradition for postal frauds committed in Cuba. Judge Lacombe recently announced his decision that Neely could be sent to Cuba under the act of June 6, passed to cover his case, and it was expected that the writ of extradition would be signed last week.

To the surprise of the court, the prisoner's counsel applied to Judge Wallace for an appeal from the unsigned writ, and the judge granted the appeal. This will have the effect of delaying action for several weeks longer. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares that "public sentiment has long demanded the punishment of Neely and it is growing impatient at the obstacles that have been put in the way." Moreover, "to find him profiting by a judge's clear misunderstanding of the situation stirs indignation at the expedients by which the law's delays are accomplished." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) maintains that "this anomalous state of procedure" actually affords "an inducement to steal," and says that colonies have ever been "fields for imperial officials to wax rich in without punishment if they were

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only clever enough in themselves or in their lawyers." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.), however, believes that the technical objections to Neely's extradition may be well founded, and expresses doubt as to the constitutionality of the act of June 6. It continues:

"Should the Supreme Court reverse the judgment of the lower court, and the Government be unable to prosecute Neely in this country, a shrewd rascal will go unwhipped of justice; but it is far better for a dozen such to escape than for a dozen such to escape than for the provisions of the Constitution to be disregarded and individual rights violated, even tho the latter be the rights of a criminal."

GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES.

SPECULATION upon the increase of population in the leading cities of the United States has resulted in disappointment in most cases where the census report of 1900 has been made public. In no case has the increase since 1890 been as great as expected. The returns made public are as follows:

In New York City, the completed count of the two boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, corresponding pretty nearly to the limits of New York four years ago, gives these figures:

Manhattan Borough	1,850,093
Bronx Borough	200,507
	2,050,600

Compared with the government census of 1890, which gave the city and county of New York a population of 1,515,301, we find an increase of 35.33 per cent. In comment on these figures, the New York *Journal* says:

W. R. MERRIAM,
Director of Census.

"If there had been no consolidation, the old city of New York would still have retained its rank as the first city of America and the third of the world. It would have remained far ahead of Chicago, Philadelphia, Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg. Its 2,050,400 inhabitants would have brought it close to Paris.

"With consolidation New York has left all the world's cities but London out of sight, and it will not long leave London in the lead. It has probably gained a million inhabitants in the past decade. Its mere increase has been far greater than the total population of any city in America except Chicago and Philadelphia, or of any city in Europe save half a dozen."

The estimates of the New York Health Board had placed the population of these two boroughs at 2,149,090.

The figures for the other boroughs are:

Brooklyn	1,166,582
Queens	152,999
Richmond	67,021

The population of the city of New York is, therefore, according to final figures, 3,437,202, thus placing her second only to London.

The populations of seven other leading cities have been made public as follows:

Cities.	Population. 1890.	Population. 1900.	Increase per cent 1890.	Increase per cent 1900.
Buffalo	255,664	352,219	64.80	37.77
Cincinnati	296,908	325,902	16.37	9.77
Louisville	161,129	204,731	30.20	27.60
Milwaukee	204,468	285,315	76.90	39.54
Providence	132,146	175,597	26.02	32.88
Washington	230,392	278,718	29.71	20.98
Chicago	1,099,850	1,197,000	118	55

Chicago had expected over two million, the school census indicating 2,007,695. It has been pointed out that the increase in trolley systems around Chicago has increased the number of inhabitants in suburban villages at the expense of that in the city; but the Chicago *Times-Herald* says, "We will take the word of the school census against any returns that say Chicago has less than 1,800,000 inhabitants."

Says the New York *Sun*:

"Because the population of Chicago more than doubled between the censuses of 1880 and 1890, there has come to be a feeling in that town that anything short of 100 per cent. increase in ten years means decadence and humiliation. But Chicago cannot expect to double every ten years. If she had continued and should continue to grow at that rate, the child born there this year would live, with ordinary good luck, to see his native town more populous than the vast empire of China is to-day. It would be inconveniently overcrowded."

Speaking on the same subject, the Chicago *Tribune* attributes the less rapid growth to labor troubles and to the lack of a World's Fair to attract visitors, and says Chicagoans will grumble only in case Philadelphia is again placed in second place.

The growth of Milwaukee has been most gratifying and much more rapid than that of the cities of the Ohio valley.

Buffalo's increase has been attributed to its rapid commercial and industrial development. Says the Chicago *Times-Herald*:

"The Buffalo figures are the best showing made thus far by the twelfth census, that of Milwaukee coming next with an increase of 80,847, which, however, yielded a higher percentage of increase. Thus it will be seen that two lake cities are the only cities so far reported that show any remarkable increase in population in the last decade, a fact that points to the ultimate supremacy of the cities of the great lake system in this hemisphere."

The failure of the figures to reach expectation is accounted for in various ways. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thinks that it is chiefly due to the trolley lines. The Cleveland *Leader* infers that the population of the United States will not exceed 72,000,000, a gain of a little over 9,000,000 since 1890."

INDORSEMENT OF BRYAN BY THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

IN view of the emphasis laid on the anti-imperialist issue by Mr. Bryan and the declarations in his favor made by ex-Governor Boutwell, W. Bourke Cockran, and others of the anti-imperialist leaders, the indorsement of his candidacy by the "Liberty Congress," in Indianapolis last week has occasioned no great surprise. The "Nationalists" and "Gold Democrats," who also were in session in Indianapolis, were largely in favor of a third ticket, and a fight was also made in the "Liberty Congress" against indorsing Bryan. His opponents, however, were defeated by a large majority, and a resolution was passed advising "direct support of Mr. Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism."

The facts that "only a handful" responded to the call of the "Nationalists," and that the anti-imperialists did not muster more than 300, lead the Republican papers to assert that the movement is one of small political account. "From this time forward," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), "there will be no reason for anybody to pay serious attention to

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the anti-imperialists. They have eliminated themselves as a factor in the Presidential contest." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), however, points out that "every political agitation has some effect," and believes that the action of the convention may "affect the votes of many Gold Democrats" and reduce McKinley's majority in the Eastern States. The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) declares that even from the anti-imperialist point of view the indorsement of Bryan is suicidal. It says:

"As the case stands, there are imperialists and anti-imperialists in both parties, and apparently more imperialists in the Democratic than in the Republican, since it is the Democratic Party which is actually establishing the very worst features of imperialism in the States it controls here at home. On this account, anti-imperialists can exercise more influence for the accomplishment of the true object which their principles suggest by acting with the Republican Party than by leaving it, especially in view of the fact that the Republican national platform has left the future of the Philippines an open question."

The Democratic press naturally see in the decision of the "Liberty Congress" an added evidence of Bryan's strength. "Few, if any, of the men in that congress supported Mr. Bryan in 1896," says the New York *World* (Dem.); "most of them opposed him vigorously." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) commends their action in declaring for Bryan" instead of throwing away their votes for a third candidate for the Presidency." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), in commenting on the influence of the congress, asserts:

"There are actually more anti-imperialists in the country to-day than there were two years ago. Substantially the whole Democratic Party has been anti-imperialized and will support a candidate who declares imperialism to be the paramount issue. As for the men who will support Mr. McKinley, it would be difficult to estimate the large number among them who regret and disapprove of his Oriental policy. They are so numerous that Mr. McKinley and his managers do not dare to admit that this question is the leading one of the day."

DEATH OF JOHN J. INGALLS.

"THE career of one of the most unique, brilliant, and notable figures in American politics," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "was ended by the death of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas." Mr. Ingalls's illness dated more than a year back, and he died from throat trouble, in Las Vegas, N. M., August 16. Mr. Ingalls served in the United States Senate for eighteen years, and acted from 1887 to 1891 as president of that body. The following résumé of his life is from the New York *Times*:

"John James Ingalls was born in Middleton, Essex county, Mass., on December 29, 1833. His original ancestor in America on his father's side was Edmund Ingalls, one of the two founders of the city of Lynn, Mass. His mother was Eliza Chase, a descendant of Aquila Chase, who settled in New Hampshire in 1630.

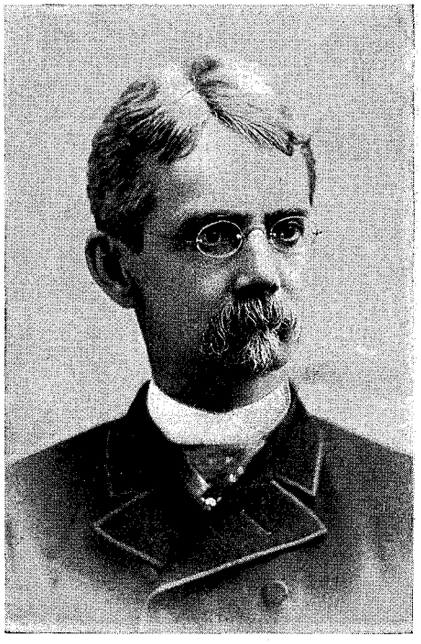
"The boy John was educated in the public schools until sixteen years old, when he prepared under a private tutor to enter college. When he had acquired the necessary knowledge of Greek and Latin he was admitted, in the fall of 1851, to Williams College, where he studied law. In 1855 he was graduated, and two years later was admitted to the bar. . . . . .

"It was during his graduation exercises at college that young Ingalls, by delivering an unexpected and scathing review of the faculty, first showed indications of the qualities which afterward, in the Senate, earned for him the admiration of warm friends and bitter enemies. He had chosen for the subject of his oration 'Mummy Life,' and he treated it in such a way as to horrify his own mother, who had come to see him graduate, and the entire faculty.

"'The college professors had thought to head me off by revising my oration and cutting the heart out of it,' said Senator Ingalls in later years. 'But when my turn came to speak I added all they had cut out, and paid my respects to the faculty in some trenchant words of criticism. They consulted whether to give me my diploma or not, but decided that my review had so much wit and pith in it that they would give me the sheepskin.' . . .

"In 1858 he removed to Atchison, Kan., and practised his profession. The following year he became a member of the Wyandotte convention, a year later was secretary to the Territorial Council, and in 1861 secretary of the State Senate. In 1862 he was elected a member of the latter body. That same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor. After his defeat he became the editor of the Atchison *Champion*, which berth he retained for three years. Again he ran for the lieutenant-governorship and again he was defeated. That was in 1864. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning in 1873, and was reelected in 1879 and 1885.

"Mr. Ingalls's election to the United States Senate was one of the most remarkable that has occurred in the history of that body. It promptly created a sensation and made him famous at once. He succeeded the notorious S. C. Pomeroy, who, through some of his votes as Senator, was nicknamed 'Subsidy Pomeroy.' Ingalls was a candidate, but had little hope of election. Pomeroy had with him a barrel of money, and the legislature of Kansas in those days was notorious. Many of the legislators had been bribed. Only a few were needed to assure Pomeroy's election. Among those to be approached was a State Senator named York. York pretended that for a sufficient consideration he would vote for Pomeroy. The two had several meetings and three interviews, some of which were overheard by eavesdroppers placed in an adjoining room.



THE LATE JOHN J. INGALLS.

"York insisted on $8,000 for his vote. Pomeroy gave him $2,000 in cash, promised him $5,000 the next day, and $1,000 after the election. When the legislature met in joint session York arose and walked down through the hall with two bundles of greenbacks in his hands. He said the bundles contained $7,000, and asked the Speaker to count them. The count was correct. York then told of Pomeroy's bribery and asked that the money be used to prosecute the Senator for the crime. The Assembly went wild as his speech progressed, and when a vote was taken no one dared vote for Pomeroy. Ingalls was elected by a large majority and declared to be United States Senator.

"In 1891, when he practically retired from active political life, he returned to his home in Atchison. Here he devoted himself almost exclusively to lecturing and to his earliest inclination—journalism."

The Chicago *Tribune* says that "in personal appearance, in ability, in eloquence, and in the power of bitter sarcasm and biting repartee he was alike remarkable." It continues:

"As a Senator his commanding abilities made him almost from the first a leader. His skill as a debater and his readiness at repartee forced the respect and admiration of his colleagues, few of whom, however, felt anything like fondness for the brilliant Kansan. He was cold, dazzling, repelling, a notable figure to be pointed out with fear rather than with affection. For eighteen years Senator Ingalls held his place not only in the Senate but in the eyes of the country at large. Tall and thin, with a high rather than broad forehead, upon which a mass of iron-gray hair

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hung in a bang, with black eyes snapping out through heavy-bowed spectacles, with a sparse gray mustache and goatee, Ingalls made a figure which stamped itself on the memory at sight. One wit named him the 'human interrogation point,' and another called him 'the sharp end of a Kansas cyclone.'"

The Brooklyn *Times* says of Mr. Ingalls that he was too "self-centered," and that "if he had held himself in less esteem he would have been a greater man." The Buffalo *Express*, too, thinks that he lacked "the solid qualities" of some of his contemporaries, and regrets that he "did not add to his facility of expression a grasp on statesmanship that might have brought to him a greater degree of popular confidence."

SOME FILIPINO CORRESPONDENCE.

A BATCH of correspondence, captured in Luzon by General Funston and throwing some interesting side-lights on Filipino affairs. has been made public by the War Department. There is a letter from one Dr. Montague R. Leverson, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to G. Apacible, the Filipino leader, expressing fullest sympathy with the Filipino cause and suggesting that the natives seize some officer of rank in the service of the United States and try him for piracy. A letter is made public which passed between W. G. St. Clair, of Singapore, and Howard W. Bray, the publisher of the Singapore *Free Press*. The writer, who seems to have known Consul Pratt and Admiral Dewey, bears witness to the fact that Pratt made no official agreement with the Filipinos, but tries to compromise Admiral Dewey in his relations with Aguinaldo. There are also several letters which were exchanged between the Filipino leaders at home and abroad. Agoncillo, at Paris, in recommending a line of political action for the Filipinos, says: "Foment the actions of the Democratic party in the United States, which advocates our independence. I am doing this in the way it seems fitting to me."

The Republican press find in Dr. Leverson's "treasonable" letter a subject for caustic comment, and a weapon against the propaganda of the anti-imperialists. "This letter," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "is the most monstrous thing of the kind that has ever come to light in our national history," adding that such men as Dr. Leverson are responsible for the continuation of the war. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) says that Dr. Leverson will escape prosecution and punishment "solely on account of his age and personal insignificance." Dr. Leverson in his letter states that he is a "member of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston," but the anti-imperialists are unwilling to be made sponsors for his utterances. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) laughs at what it styles this "*pièce de résistance*," and adds: "Let good sense prevail, even tho a campaign is pending. No one with a grain of sense believes that Leverson represents anybody but himself, or that the Government dignifies itself by exploiting him." The New York *Press* (Rep.) affirms that these documents, and especially the reference to "fomenting" the actions of the Democratic party, justify the Republicans in their severest criticisms of Bryan and his policy.

The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), on the other hand, thinks that much fuss has been made about nothing. It declares that the correspondence long heralded by the War Department, and "published under flaring headlines," contains "not the least evidence of any relations of a responsible Democrat or Anti-Imperialist Republican with Aguinaldo," and continues:

"The letters found in Aguinaldo's mail-bag do not contain a solitary fact or argument that is available in behalf of the McKinley policy in the Philippines, and nothing that compromises in the least the great political movement for the overthrow of that policy."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"THE world turns round and round," is the beginning of a poem in an in an eastern magazine. Thus it is the magazines continue to flood us with information.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WHEN signed to a vigorous despatch to the Chinese Government, the name "Hay" needs only an interrogation point to give it a striking resemblance to an ultimatum.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE census shows that the population of Louisville, Ky., has increased over 40,000 since 1890. This would indicate that Kentucky politics is not so deadly as it has been represented.—*The Washington Star.*

"But, your Majesty," feebly protested one of his confidential advisers, "will not that be a large province to seize in retaliation for the murder of one missionary?" "Not at all," sternly answered the Emperor William. "He was an unusually large-sized missionary."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

FOLLOWING is an alphabetic list of the Chinese towns in which are located the chief evangelical missions now in peril—that is, those in the provinces nearest to Peking. The list, which is taken from *The Missionary Review* (September) does not include the numerous and important Roman Catholic missions. In THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 11 (page 168) will be found a map giving the location of all the missions in the present list, which is to be completed in our next issue.

Chao-yang (chā-o-yang′). London Missionary Society.
Chang-te-fu (chāng″-tê-fū′). Canadian Presbyterian.
Chefoo (chĭ-fū′), Chifu. American Presbyterian (North), China Inland Mission, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Chan-hua (chān-hū′ā). Methodist New Connection (England).
Chi-ning-chau (chĭ-ning-chau′). American Presbyterian (North).
Feng-chen (feng-chen′). Christian and Missionary Alliance.
Fen-cheng (fen-cheng′). Swedish American Mission.
Fen-chau-fu (fen-chau-fū′). American Board.
Hsuen-hwa (hsū′en-hwā′). Christian and Missionary Alliance.
Hwai-lu-hsien (hwai-lū-hsĭen′). China Inland Mission.
Hsin chau (hsĭn-chau′). Baptist Missionary Society (England).
Ho-nan (ho″-nān′). China Inland Mission; Canadian Presbyterian, British and Foreign Bible Society.
Hwang-hsien (hwāng-hsĭ-en′). Southern Baptist Convention.
Hsu-chau (hsū-chau′). American Presbyterian (South).
Hai-cheng (hai-cheng′). Irish Presbyterian.
Ha-rinker-ting (hā″-rink″er-ting′). Christian and Missionary Alliance.
Hsin-i-hsien (hsĭn-ĭ-hsĭ-en′). American Presbyterian (South).
Han-cheng-hsien (hān-cheng-hsĭ-en′). Swedish Missionary Society, China Inland Mission.
Hsia-hsien (hsĭ′ā-hsĭ-en′). Swedish Missionary Society.
Ho-tsin (ho-tsĭn′). China Inland Mission.
Hung-tung-hsien (hūng-tūng-hsĭ-en′). China Inland Mission.
Ho chau (ho-chau′). China Inland Mission.
Hsi-chau (hsĭ-chau′). China Inland Mission.
Hsiao-chang (hsĭ-ā′o-chāng′). London Missionary Society.
I-chan-fu (ĭ-chān-fū′). American Presbyterian (North).
I-shi (ĭ′shĭ). China Inland Mission.
Kalgan (kāl″gān′). American Board, Christian and Missionary Alliance.
Kin-chau-fu (kĭn-chau-fū′). Irish Presbyterian.
Kwang-ning (kwāng-ning′). Irish Presbyterian.
Kwei-hwa (kwê′ĭ-hwā′). Christian and Missionary Alliance.
Kiai-chau (kĭ′ai-chāu′). Swedish Missionary Society, China Inland Mission.
Kü-chau (kü-chau′). Foreign Chistian Missionary Society.
Kü-wu-hsien (kü-wū-hsĭ-en′). China Inland Mission.
Ki-chau (kĭ-chau). China Inland Mission.
Lu-cheng (lū-cheng′). China Inland Mission.
Lu-an (lū-ān′). China Inland Mission.
Lin-ching (lĭn-ching′). American Board.
Le-ting (lê-ting′). Methodist New Connection (England).
Li-ling (lĭ-ling′). Methodist New Connection (England).

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to send queries relating to the pronunciation of names of men, places, or things, of general interest in current history.

a (as in sofa), ą (ask), ā (arm), a (at), ą (accord), ă (fare), au (house), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), H=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), e (net), ę (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ĭ (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l̂=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), n̂ (bon) F., ŋ (ink), o (obey), ō (no) ọ (not) ō (nor), oi (oil), p (pay), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), ŭ (mute), yū (unit), ū (dūne) ẽer., u (up), ū (burn), v (van), x (wax), y (yet), z (zone) zh=z (azure).

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LETTERS AND ART.

AMERICAN LITERATURE THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

AMERICAN travelers in Germany are often astonished at the widespread knowledge of English literature which they meet there. Shakespeare's deep hold on the educated classes of Germany has been particularly noted in these columns. Not only are his plays frequently performed, but some of them, quite unknown upon the English stage, are brought out with every attention to correctness of staging and histrionic talent. Moreover, many of the modern English poets, novelists, and miscellaneous prose writers are almost as well known there through cheap translations as in England or America. This knowledge of English literature, which had its beginning in a study of the English philosophers—particularly Locke and Hume—in the eighteenth century, and which became more intimate during the days of Coleridge, Scott, and Carlyle, has had a profound influence upon German writers. Not to speak of Goethe and a score of other well-known German authors of this century that have been in touch with the literature of England, German rationalism, and, indirectly, the present "higher criticism," are usually traced back to the influence of the English rationalistic and utilitarian philosophers of a hundred years or more ago—a debt which the Germans have in turn paid back with interest to the Anglo-Saxon race.

A new testimony to this German interest is a recent work entitled "Gesammelte Aufsätze zur neueren Litteratur in Deutschland, Oesterreich, Amerika" ("Collected Essays on the Latter-Day Literature of Germany, Austria, and America"), by Dr. Anton Schönbach, of the University of Graz, in Austria. About a third of this voluminous work (written mainly about 1886) is devoted to the literature of the United States. The New York *Tribune* gives the following account of the book:

"The American essays will doubtless be a surprise to those who are not familiar with the ways of German criticism, and in some respects to those who are. They are not only thoughtful and judicious, but clear and agreeable in style. Furthermore, they show the author's wide reading in American literature, his clear understanding of it and of the matters of which it treats. He sympathizes with its aims and realizes the circumstances and surroundings that have made it what it is. Professor Schönbach has written of James Fenimore Cooper, Longfellow's dramatic poems, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and the American novel of the present—that is, of the year 1886. In all these essays he shows not only thorough knowledge of the men and their works, but a singularly clear comprehension of their bearing. He is, if not exactly at home in the atmosphere and surroundings, at least in sympathy with them, and to an extent that few critics alien in speech and blood have been. His essays are real interpretations of the subjects he has chosen.

"Hawthorne appears to our critic to be the greatest poetic writer —'Dichter,' he calls him—that the United States has yet produced, and the study of his work is the most elaborate task he has set before himself in these American criticisms; it is performed with the utmost enthusiasm. Perhaps one reason for this is the opportunity for the application of a characteristically German philological method. 'Contributions toward a Characterization of Nathaniel Hawthorne' is the modest title; but the matter goes somewhat beyond the limits thus indicated. It is largely devoted to an investigation of literary methods as they are revealed through that mass of unfinished material comprised in 'Our Old Home' and the fragments, 'The Dolliver Romance,' 'Septimius Felton,' 'Doctor Grimshawe's Secret,' and 'The Ancestral Footstep.' As is known, these are attempts at one work of fiction (the sketches in 'Our Old Home' being originally intended for the side scenes and backgrounds and exterior adornments) of which the plan was imperfectly developed in Hawthorne's mind, and never fully carried out. They are supplemented by Hawthorne's notes and memoranda published some years ago and discussed by George Parsons Lathrop. 'I know no other case in the history of literature,' says Professor Schönbach, 'in which it is possible to follow an author's intellectual processes in such a creative effort; to observe the access of his ideas, the bold sketching-in and the charming elaboration of them.' He has pursued the subject with a minuteness and logical strictness of method, a familiarity with Hawthorne's writings and at the same time a sympathetic insight into his nature and ideals that make the study profoundly interesting. The remainder of the article, dealing with his work in general, only deepens this impression of the critic's insight."

Cooper's fame abroad, like Poe's and Whitman's, is relatively much higher than in his own country. Professor Schönbach says of him:

"Cooper is possessed of the broad truth and reality of things; he knows from his own observation what he describes; he reproduces with inexhaustible freshness the impression of the virgin forest and the stormy sea; the reader feels it with him. The mass of technical details of sea life which bewilders the lay reader, but makes the scene plastic and lifelike, is one side of this truth that comes from an always fruitful experience."

The interesting essay on "The American Novel of the Present" deals with all the chief living fiction-writers of this country. Says the reviewer already quoted:

"Bret Harte and Mark Twain both seem to exercise a special fascination on the critic, as they have on many other Germans, who have made a sale for large editions of their works in German translations, notwithstanding the difficulties of giving an adequate German rendering of their style and flavor. He analyzes Bret Harte's methods with admiration, but concludes with evident regret that he will never, as his friends once hoped he might, write the 'Epos' of the conquest and settlement of the West. It is added, however, that he has enriched modern literature with valuable and interesting contributions, opened a wealth of new material, and is a figure that modern art would lose unwillingly. According to the professor, Mark Twain, unlike Bret Harte, has advanced, instead of going backward. He is no longer simply a funmaker, as he was in the beginning. He stands higher in his province than Bret Harte in his; but it is a lower province."

LORD BYRON AND HIS "SERAGLIO."

THE publication of two new editions of Lord Byron's works has stirred up much discussion in the English literary journals concerning the perennially interesting personality of the "noble Bard." In *The Pall Mall Magazine*, we recently have had a forcible reminder that Byron worship still exists and is indeed very much alive (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 18). A good counterblast to Mr. W. E. Henley's view is to be found in *The Academy* (July 28). The writer here deals wholly with Byron's letters and journals, which present in almost every page a curious picture of a modern sexual varietist in the environment of European civilization such as would make an interesting study to a Westermarck or to the student of sexual sociology generally. Says *The Academy:*

"In this volume there are many brilliant flashes of interest; but it is, above all, the Venetian Byron, Byron *Innamorato*—multitudinously *innamorato*. We have not the filthy-wallowing Byron whom Shelley saw, and has recorded for all time. But that dubious praise of cynical candor which he claimed for himself these letters vindicate: he does not mitigate (tho he may euphemize) the flagrantly physical nature of what it pleases him to call his 'loves.' Let us study, therefore, the sublime spectacle of the 'noble Bard' in love; stripped of what the world long delighted (and the supreme French nation still delights) to consider poetry.

"Settled in Venice, at the house of a draper in the Frezzeria, the susceptible Bard fell in love with his landlady, the draper's wife, Marianna Segati. All things considered, he imagined that he had the privilege of first debauching her. Other advices represent her as a woman who intrigued with all in the house, or who visited the house. But, as the noble Bard finely observes, 'it does not much signify.' In Venice, as he explains, it is con-

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sidered striking, not to say virtuous, constancy if a married woman confine herself to one lover. Only the unmarried incur the charge of profligacy by admitting a paramour. So it only signifies what attractions Byron found in his landlady; and upon that subject he is eloquent to Moore:

"'Marianna is in her appearance altogether like an antelope. She has the large, black, Oriental eyes, with that peculiar expression in them which is seen rarely among Europeans—even the Italians—and which many of the Turkish women give themselves by tinging the eyelid—an art not known out of that country, I believe. This expression she has naturally, and something more than this. In short, I can not describe the effect of this kind of eye—at least upon me. Her features are regular, and rather aquiline—mouth small—skin clear and soft, with a kind of hectic color—forehead remarkably good: her hair is of the dark gloss, curl, and color of Lady Jersey's: her figure is light and pretty, and she is a famous songstress—scientifically so; her natural voice (in conversation, I mean) is very sweet; and the naïveté of the Venetian dialect is always pleasing in the mouth of a woman.'

So Marianna began; but a 'monstrous regiment of women' followed. Marianna's sister had the amiable desire to share her happiness, but did not share Byron, Marianna presenting her instead with sundry sisterly slaps in the face, which moved the dear child to tears by their impulsive warmth. The seraglio, indeed, through defective arrangements of arrival and departure, clashed a good deal, even to tearing of hair and headgear. Marianna's particularly successful rival was a bakeress, Byron's account of whom to Murray is very frank, characteristic. and unquotably long. But here are some details:

"'The reasons of [her hold over me] were, firstly, her person—very dark, tall, the Venetian face, very fine black eyes—and certain other qualities which need not be mentioned. She was two-and-twenty years old, and, never having had children, had not spoilt her figure. She was, besides, a thorough Venetian in her dialect, in her thoughts, in her countenance, in everything, with all their naïveté and Pantaloon humor. In other respects she was somewhat fierce and *prepotente*, that is, overbearing, and used to walk in whenever it suited her, . . . and if she found any women in her way, she knocked them down.

"'At the masked ball on the last night of the Carnival, . . . she snatched off the mask of Madame Contarini, a lady noble by birth and decent in conduct, for no other reason but because she happened to be leaning on my arm. . . . But her reign drew to a close. She became quite ungovernable. . . . I told her quietly that she must return home. . . . She refused to quit the house. I was firm, and she went, threatening knives and revenge. I told her that I had seen knives drawn before her time, and that if she chose to begin, there was a knife, and fork also, at her service on the table, and that intimidation would not do. The next day, while I was at dinner, she walked in (having broken open a glass door that led from the hall below to the staircase by way of prolog), and, advancing straight up to the table, snatched the knife from my hand, cutting me slightly in the thumb in the operation. Whether she meant to use this against herself or me, I know not—probably against neither—but Fletcher seized her by the arms and disarmed her. [He sent her home in his gondola.] . . . . . .

"'We heard a great noise. I went out, and met them . . . carrying her upstairs. She had thrown herself into the canal. That she intended to destroy herself I do not believe; but when we consider the fear women and men who can not swim have of deep or even of shallow water . . . and that it was also night, and dark, and very cold, it shows that she had a devilish spirit of some sort within her.'

"Even with our abridgment, it is not the story of two people lovely and pleasant in their lives. We have omitted some rather plain language of the gentle Margarita; likewise certain significant asterisks—not of Byron's insertion—which are sprinkled liberally over these letters—the stars of heavy cracks in the ice of the proprieties. . . . . .

"Yet Byron did get weary of it all. That departure to the Greek war was probably a genuine impulse to reach a nobler life than he had hitherto been living. Toward the close of his Venetian life he had thoughts of emigrating to Venezuela—and he gives the reasons to Hobhouse:

"'I am not tired of Italy, but a man must be a cicisbeo and a singer in duets and a connoisseur of operas—or nothing—here. I have made some progress in all these accomplishments, but I can't say that I don't feel the degradation. Better be an unskilful planter, an awkward settler—better be a hunter, or anything, than a flatterer of fiddlers and fan-carrier of a woman. I like women—God he knows—but the more their system here develops upon me, the worse it seems, after Turkey too; here polygamy is all on the female side. I have been an intriguer, a husband, a woman-monger, and now I am a cavalier servente—by the holy! it is a strange sensation.'

"Yes, he began to feel the degradation. And after reading these letters—with all their literary interest and brilliance, which we have not illustrated, in order to notice that which is peculiarly and prominently characteristic of this present volume—we do not wonder at it. Over all the dash and *élan* one is paramountly sensible of the prodigal, the mournful waste of power."

ORIGIN OF EUROPEAN ALPHABETS: THE GREAT FIND AT CNOSSUS, CRETE.

THE recent discoveries in Cnossus, Crete, made by Dr. Evans, of the Cretan Exploration Fund, are pronounced by scholars to be among the most important archeological discoveries of modern times, and from a philological point of view to be of even greater moment than any made by Dr. Henry Schliemann in Mycenæ or in the Troad. The fact that Crete contains valuable archeological remains has long been known, but until the abolition of Moslem rule at the end of the Græco-Turkish war, investigations in that island had been prohibited. This spring, however, excavations were begun by Dr. Arthur J. Evans, director of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, and Mr. D. G. Hogarth, director of the British school in Athens, on the site of the ancient Cnossus, where King Minos is reputed to have built the labyrinth for the fabled Minotaur, afterward slain by Theseus. The present discovery of tablets with continuous writing of Babylonian characteristics and of a period long anterior to that of historic Greece, yet at the same time distinct from the Phœnician and the Hittite script of Anatolia, will, it is believed, throw a flood of light not only upon the origin of European alphabetic writing, but upon that of European civilization itself. In *The Athenæum* (London), Dr. Evans gives the following account of his expedition:

"The results already obtained have more than confirmed my most sanguine hopes. Of the more general results it is impossible to here say more than a few words. The building itself is certainly a palace of Mycenæan kings; indeed, it may be confidently said that on the whole site, so far as it has been excavated, hardly a scrap of anything later than the great days of Mycenæ—or, to give an approximate chronology, the fourteenth century B.C.—has yet come to light. For the fresco painting and stone carving of that period the remains excel anything of the time yet found on the mainland of Greece. The royal bathroom, with its central throne, preserved like a piece of Pompeii, shows a luxury unknown to Mycenæ itself. But even of greater interest than these artistic relics is the discovery in several of the chambers of the palace of clay tablets, generally more elongated in form, but otherwise the perfect analogs of the cuneiform tablets of Babylonia, only engraved with records in the Mycenæan script.

"The tablets themselves are oblong slips of hand-molded clay, flat on the engraved side, with almost adz-like ends, but thickening toward the center of the back. They vary in length from about two to nearly seven inches, and in breadth from a half to three inches. As in the case of the Chaldæan tablets, lines are ruled at intervals for the convenience of the scribes, as one of the largest examples shows eighteen of these, a certain proportion of them left blank. The most usual type consists of two lines, or even a single line of inscription, written from left to right lengthwise along the tablets; but some of the broader tablets have the lines arranged across their narrower diameter.

"Owing to the great conflagration, of which there are everywhere traces within the palace walls, and subsequent disturbance, the majority of the tablets are found in a broken condition; but in addition to those that, in spite of these causes, have remaind intact, it will no doubt be ultimately possible to put together many of the pieces. The deposits have now occurred in several chambers and corridors. In one case the tablets had been placed in a clay chest in the form of a bath. In another room they seem to have been preserved in wooden coffers, burned

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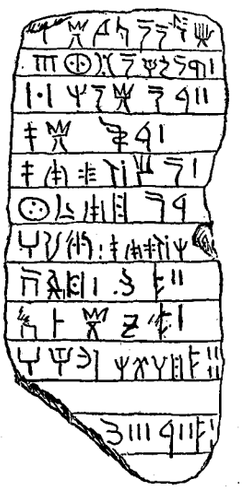
fragments of which have come to light, together with their bronze hinges, and even the clay seals with which they were secured still bearing the impressions of engraved Mycenæan gems.

"It would be premature, while the discovery is so new, and while fresh material is daily accumulating, to express any detailed views as to the character and affinities of this Mycenæan script. Several signs are clearly identical with the linear forms already sporadically found on Cretan seals and vases of the same period. Numerous comparisons, also, at once suggest themselves with forms of the Cypriote syllabary, as well as with Lycian and Carian characters. It is evident from their mere pictorial aspect that a certain proportion of the signs are ideographic in character, while others are unquestionably numerals. Many formulas are constantly repeating themselves, and these, moreover, vary according to the chamber in which they are discovered. From the repetition of numeral forms and certain pictographic signs that occur in association with them it seems probable that many of the tablets referred to stores and palace accounts. Thus in one chamber occurred a whole series of tablets with figures of Mycenæan war chariots, horses' heads, shields, and, apparently, cuirasses, which had evident reference to the arsenal. Others show metal vases—doubtless of gold and silver—presenting various forms, and some a long-stamened flower, perhaps productive of a dye or perfume. Ships, houses, several kinds of animals, and many other objects appear in the same manner. A certain number of the tablets have indorsements and additional inscriptions on the back. Those with headings and intervals between these and the bulk of the inscription give the appearance of correspondence, containing, it may be, the titles of Minoan princes and officers.



SPECIMEN OF ALPHABETIC WRITING FOUND AT CNOSSUS, CRETE.

"These palace archives of Mycenæan Cnossus not only prove to demonstration that a system of writing existed on the soil of Greece at least six centuries before the introduction there of the Phœnician alphabet, but they show that already at that remote date this indigenous system had attained a most elaborate development. These inscriptions are the work of practised scribes, following conventional methods and arrangements which point to long traditional usage. Yet this development has been arrived at on independent lines; it is neither Babylonian nor Egyptian, neither Hittite nor Phœnician; it is the work on Cretan soil of an Ægean people. It is the fitting product of a country to which all later Greek tradition looked back as having supplied the earliest model of civilized legislation. There is, indeed, an atmosphere of legal nicety about those documents themselves, the effect of which is enhanced by an interesting particular as to the method by which they were originally secured. It was not thought sufficient for the official concerned with their safe-keeping simply to impress with his signet gem the clay seals that made sure the coffers containing the tablets. While the clay was still moist, both the impression of the intaglio itself and the back of the seal were in several cases signed and countersigned with incised characters in the same Mycenæan script."

The Most Widely Read Books in July.—The past month has brought several changes in the list of most popular books in America. The list for July, as given in *The Bookman* (August), is as follows:

1. "To Have and to Hold." By Mary Johnston.
2. "Unleavened Bread." By Robert Grant.
3. "The Heart's Highway." By Mary E. Wilkins.
4. "The Redemption of David Corson." By Charles Frederic Goss.
5. "The Bath Comedy." By Edgerton Castle.
6. "Red Pottage." By Mary Cholmondeley.

All these, except the last two, are American books; and all, it will be noted, are novels. Other books widely read throughout the country are "The Farringdons," by Miss Thornycroft Fowler; "Resurrection," by Tolstoy; "The Voice of the People," by Ellen Glasgow; "Sophia," by Stanley Weyman; "Knights of the Cross," by Sienkiewicz; "The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen; and "Monsieur Beauclair," by Booth Tarkington; while the favorites of last spring—"Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvell," "The Gentleman from Indiana," and "When Knighthood Was in Flower"—are still widely sought for; and even "David Harum" is reported to be in large demand in not a few places.

In England, the list of popular books is, as usual, wider in its scope than the American list. The latest returns (for June) are as follows:

"The Rise and Fall of Krugerism." By Scoble and Abercrombie.
"An Absent-Minded War." By a British Officer.
"Voices in the Night." By Flora A. Steel.
"Ada Vernham, Actress." By Richard Marsh.
"Love and Mr. Lewisham." By H. G. Wells.
"Boy." By Marie Corelli.
"Debts of Honor." By Maurus Jokai.
"The Person in the House." By G. B. Burgin.
"The Chevalier of the Splendid Crest." By Sir H. Maxwell.
"The Sword of the King." By R. Macdonald.

PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

A TYPE of literature which, however repulsive, is well worth attention from the student of comparative literature is the highly colored, highly spiced writing which flourishes in France as in no other country in the world. Maupassant and Zola and Dumas *fils* are commonly regarded by Anglo-Saxons as much too outspoken or prurient for their standard of taste; but there is in France a recognized school of writing that goes even beyond the most outspoken works of these writers. Mr. Richard Davey, an English Catholic, who writes in *The Fortnightly Review* (August), gives some facts concerning this side of French letters. He says:

"The decadent school, so popular of late, with its cynically materialistic treatment of all that Christians hold sacred, both in the matter of faith and morals, forms a literature of its own as injurious to the country which produces it as to those other countries whom it contaminates by exportation. A distinguished French littérateur remarked lately that he never felt so ashamed of his country as he did when, on arriving not long since at Port Said, and strolling through the narrow streets of that abandoned place, one of the 'very hottest on earth,' he beheld no less than three large French bookshops, the windows of which were adorned with rows of pornographic novels with their shameless frontispieces. 'The whole display,' he said, 'was a degradation not only of literature, but of the consideration in which my nationality ought to be held abroad.' And when one comes to think of it, it can not assuredly be pleasant for a respectable Frenchman to know that wherever a *librairie française* is established in a foreign city it is nearly always the object of police supervision!

"We are apt to imagine that, because the French novel is more often than not 'impossible,' and the French newspaper is better written and worse informed than those others, both are faithful expressions of French thought. In the first place, the novels with illustrated covers, which figure so conspicuously in the windows of the French libraries in the neighborhood of Leicester Square, are rarely if ever found in respectable French families. *La famille*, unfortunately, reads very little, especially in the provinces, where you may enter a hundred houses and scarcely see a book that would not edify a convent of nuns by its 'innocence' and its orthodoxy. Altho the French produce perhaps more novels than any other nation, they are the people who read them the least. I once took the trouble, when in Paris, to interview the principal publishers, so as to ascertain for myself how it was possible for them to sell so much—well, to put it mildly—

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pornographic literature and pay the authors their fees. It was proved to me, beyond all question, that the vast majority of these objectionable works are sold in Germany, Austria, Italy, England, Spain, the United States, and especially in the South American republics. Comparatively few are sold in Paris and in the large provincial cities. In the cathedral towns, such as Orleans, Amiens, Rouen, Reims, Rennes, etc., it is not easy to find a single copy of these pernicious books. The booksellers would be boycotted for dealing in them. Therefore, whilst it is perfectly true that France produces the most corrupting and disreputable literature, on the other hand, and by reason of her conservative tendencies, she corrupts not so much herself as her neighbors. The evil is in a sense none the less great, but surely the neighbors should protect themselves! They have only to stop buying these naughty books, and a visible diminution of their production in Paris will at once ensue. Hence it happens that the insolent and outrageous caricatures of the Queen, which have so greatly offended us, do not really possess anything like the importance we have attached to them. They never had the sanction of respectable France, for respectable France, in all probability, never beheld them. *Le Rire* and its imitators are not the sort of publications which a self-respecting man is likely to take into a lady's drawing-room. The excessive license of the press is nevertheless most harmful, and there is but one remedy for it—that which we applied to the coarse cartoons in vogue under the Regency. Disgusted by their brutality, the English public ceased to buy them. The result was simple and swift enough. The artists, finding no market for their wares, ceased to produce them, and thus by degrees we came to prefer the clean and wholesome comicality of our very own and beloved *Mr. Punch*. The harm done in France by blasphemous and indecent literature affects the lowest class more than any other. It lies about the café and club tables, and is a distinctly corrupting and dangerous element, unknown, fortunately, in this country, where there is no public-house literature beyond the intensely respectable *Advertiser*, one of the few newspapers ever seen across the 'bar.' The cafés and entertainment rooms, which in France take the place of our public houses, are invariably arranged with a view to recreation. Each is a sort of club-house: its tables are littered with papers, many of which are of a very baneful character."

THE EBB AND FLOW IN FICTION.

THE ebb and flow of literary ideals in fiction has resulted in the two distinct movements known as realism and romanticism. The one has demanded a minute inductive study of man and his environment; the other, a portrayal of the ideal side of human life. This alternating change, argues Maurice Thompson, in *The Independent* (August 9), has gone on since the modern novel was invented; "it has been as rhythmical as the great heart-beat of humanity." He writes:

"A woman invented the novel of manners; the romance, in one form or another, has been in existence since the old Hebrew days and the earliest Greek times; it flowered wide in the stories of Jephtha's daughter and Iphigenia. Madame Lafayette, in her 'Princess de Cleve,' originated a new species. It is not a novel to compare with 'Madame Bovary,' on one hand, or with 'Vanity Fair' on the other; but it was the type-specimen of which all modern stories of morals and manners are but variations.

"The historical romance has come down to us through Homer and the Greek dramatists, through Virgil, Shakespeare, Scott, Thackeray, and Dumas. It is of virile ancestry, no matter what its stature and spirit now. Its lineage is both aristocratic and heroic. While the same can not be said with as much certainty about the novel of manners, we may, by a considerable stretch of credulity, make ourselves believe that it has some kinship with the XV. Idyl of Theocritus and the dramas of the lesser Greek poets. The distinction of large masculine power, however, clings to the historical romance, while the novel of common life invariably smacks of femininity."

But, continues Mr. Thompson, in substance, this womanly power does not imply lack of artistic power; it does show, however, "that virility like Homer's, Shakespeare's, Scott's, Dumas's and Cooper's naturally seeks a large canvas and long perspectives; for its pictures are made to represent the heroic forms and groups of masculine life." In the war over romance and realism we must bear in mind that art is universal and unchangeable; tastes alone change. If there is a pulsation from Thackeray to George Meredith, from Cooper to Howells, from Scott to Jane Austen, it is because the public demand the alternation from the masculine to the feminine element in literature.

Is there a cause for the present romantic movement in America? asks Mr. Thompson, and his answer is as follows:

"The broad truth probably is that when public taste seems suddenly to change from Thackeray to Zola, or from Hugo to Ibsen, it is largely a change of publics. In the present case the return to romance is simply a young, strong, virile generation pushing aside a flabby one. The little war we had with Spain did not do so much for us; the thing was already done by our schools, churches, gymnasiums, outdoor sports; the war acted simply as a faucet through which our vigor began to act. Roosevelt, Wheeler, Dewey, Hobson, Schley, Sampson, Lawton—our heroism showed itself in them; they demonstrated that Mr. Howells's theory that the heroic principle was out of place in contemporary life, and therefore out of place in fiction, was quite without foundation.

"As soon as the heroic spirit, which is the very life of historical romance, became visibly operative in our national life, our genius naturally swung imagination into the channel of large and virile fiction. Our first efforts may not show the perfect application of pure art to the new creations sought; but the creative impulse was authentic. It is not the immense popularity of 'Hugh Wynne, Quaker,' of 'Janice Meredith,' of 'Richard Carvel,' of 'When Knighthood was in Flower,' and of 'To Have and to Hold' that demands our best attention; it is a large, fresh, and enthusiastic revival of dramatic art. We had almost lost, in the stagnation of 'realism,' that prime element of a good story. We moralized, analyzed, and sentimentalized, with types and lay figures upon which to fit our *grisaire* slop-shop coats and gowns. But when we witnessed heroism, when we saw our men and women do the very deeds of Bayard and Jeanne d'Arc, we broke away at once from our faith in the commonplace and fell to writing of a different life from that depicted by the cherry-seed whittlers in fiction. Heroism a thing of the past? It was new America that settled the question with one fierce, crushing blow which took away the old world's breath."

THE NEW SCHOOL OF FRENCH FICTION.

DURING the past two decades a new and interesting school of novelists, flushed with the strength and vigor of youth, has arisen in France, represented by Anatole France, Marcel Prévost, Pierre Loti, Paul Bourget, Henri Lavedan, and Paul Hervieu. The dominant note of this new French fiction is a direct appeal to the intellect with little dependence on the love of mere story-telling. The novel is thus used as the most convenient and effective vehicle of reaching the modern public, in order to set forth new ethical and social ideals. Anatole France, perhaps the greatest exemplar of this method, has admitted that at the outset of his literary career he chose the novel merely because through it he could reach the largest number of readers; for he was aware, as the son of a publisher, that for a single reader of a brilliant treatise on philosophy a thousand readers will be found for even an indifferent and crudely written novel. And through the medium of fiction, as we have recently shown (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 21), M. France has been able to bring to the reader much of his extraordinary erudition. A writer in *Literature* (London, July 21), in the course of an interesting article on this new French school of fiction, remarks that there are pages in M. France's "Thais" and "La Rôtisserie de la Reine Pedauque" which must "delight and instruct even those who have made a lifelong study of the two widely different historical periods with which these wonderful stories deal." It is to his style and to his erudition combined, remarks the writer, that M. France owes his seat in the French Academy.

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With regard to another prominent member of this school—Marcel Prévost—the same writer says:

"Marcel Prévost and his work should attract special attention in England and in America, if only because his methods and ideals are curiously English. He frankly sets out to write problem novels, and, as time goes on, he becomes more and more of a teacher, eager to bring the world round to his way of thinking. Altho his first novel appeared as recently as 1887, he published seven volumes before he made his first popular success with 'Demi-Vierges'; and his experience certainly shows that the wider reading public is much the same all the world over. Tho 'Scorpion' attracted instant attention from the critics, and is in point of style, in the opinion of many, by far the best book he has ever written; and, tho he published successively 'La Confession d'un Amant,' 'L'Automne d'une Femme,' and that astounding literary *tour de force*, 'Lettres des Femmes,' it was not till 'Demi-Vierges' made its appearance that M. Prévost could call himself successful. Of this book—said by the author to be written in the interests of French mothers, tho the title alone banished it from most ordinary French libraries, and still more from the average French drawing-room—50,000 copies were sold in a few months. To M. Prévost's honor be it said, he did not follow up this *succès de scandale* with another book of the same type. Probably to the disappointment of those who had appreciated 'Demi-Vierges,' he turned the whole of his attention to the feminist movement."

Concerning some of the other leading representatives of this school, the writer says:

"Of M. Lavedan, in some ways perhaps the most brilliant and the least cosmopolitan of the younger writers of French fiction, foreign critics have as yet made little account. Perhaps his literary style and methods of work may be best explained by saying that he has completely routed 'Gyp' on her own ground—'Gyp,' that is, at her best, the Gyp of 'P'tit Bob' and of 'Autour du Mariage.' 'Nouveau Jeu,' M. Lavedan's most popular volume, is likely to remain for a long time to come the most pitiless indictment of that frivolous, irresponsible section of society which has its counterpart in every European capital. Unfortunately he has found play-writing preferable to novel-writing. 'Le Prince d'Aurec' proved that the last word concerning modern comedy had not been said by Dumas *fils*, still less by any of his clever disciples. . . . . .

"But while M. Lavedan is apparently absorbed in turning out the most *risqué* as well as the most polished dramatic work ever seen in the boulevard theaters, he is being rapidly overtaken, if not distanced, by a comparatively new writer, Paul Hervieu, perhaps best known till now as the author of two stories of modern French life, 'Peints par Exu-mêmes' and 'L'Armature.'"

NOTES.

PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, who is the American literary executor of John Ruskin, announces that there will be no "authorized biography" of Ruskin. The best biographical materials relating to him now in existence are "Præterita,"—his autobiography—and Mr. Collingwood's "Life."

NEW journals of Marie Bashkirtseff, relating to the last year of her life and including a romantic correspondence with Guy de Maupassant, have lately been discovered and are to be published shortly, says *Literature* (London): "Lovers of the morbid may look forward to some interesting pages in the autumn. This neurotic young woman's diaries caused a sensation among all kinds of people when they appeared some ten years ago. Mr. Gladstone was drawn into discussing them, and Marie Bashkirtseff at once became a decadent classic. Her egoism had a certain fascination about it, and the pathos of her brilliant young life, cut short by consumption, added perhaps a sentimental interest to her views of the world and art and her place in both."

MARGARET MACAULAY possessed the deepest admiration for her brother, and in 1864 prepared some memoranda of him which were privately printed. A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* lately saw a copy of this rare book, and gives the following excerpt showing Macaulay's cat-like ability always to fall on his feet: "One day Tom said jokingly that there some things which always inclined him to believe in the predominance of evil in the world. Such, he said, as bread always falling on the buttered side, and the thing you want always being the last you come to. 'Now, I will take up volume after volume of this Shakespeare to look for "Hamlet." You will see that I shall come to it the last of all.' The first volume he took up opened on 'Hamlet.' Every one laughed. 'What can be a stronger proof of what I said?' cried he. 'For the first time in my life I wished that what I was looking for would come up last, and for the first time in my life it has come up first.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TRIAL OF ZEPPELIN'S AIR-SHIP.

FURTHER particulars of the trial of Count Zeppelin's huge dirigible balloon, which has already been described in these columns, are now available from German sources. A compilation from these appears in *The Scientific American* (August 11). On the day announced for the first trial (June 30), we are told, thousands of people gathered on the shores of Lake Constance, whose surface was covered by craft of all kinds from fishermen's boats to modern steam-yachts and launches. The spectators, however, were doomed to disappointment, for the inflation of the air-ship was not completed until toward night of the second day, when the raft on which the air-ship rested was towed out on the lake a short distance. To quote from the account:

"Even on the third day it seemed doubtful for some time whether any ascension could be made, but finally, just before eight o'clock, the raft and the balloon were again towed out of the house, the last rope was cut at three minutes after eight, the sliding weight was quickly regulated, and the air-ship began to move, trying to rise in a graceful curve, which, however, was interrupted at a height of about 150 feet by what seemed to be a rather strong current of air; but it is said that the line connected with the sliding weight became entangled with a line from one of the side-propellers. After that it was carried along with the wind in the direction of Immenstaad, where it descended to the water at 8:20, having attained a height of something over 1,300 feet and covered a distance of three and a half miles, traveling with the wind, at a speed of 26 feet per second. During this trial trip Count Zeppelin occupied the forward car with an amateur, Mr. von Bassus, of Munich, and an engineer, while in the rear car were the African explorer, Eugene Wolff, and a machinist."

Altho all the expectations of the friends of the enterprise were not realized, the results of this ascension, we are assured, were interesting and important, and, as far as the ascent and descent are concerned, were entirely satisfactory. As was indicated in the early newspaper accounts, however, the energy developed by the propellers was insufficient, and in its present shape the air-ship can scarcely be called dirigible. Its ultimate success will depend on the changes that are to be made in the motors and steering apparatus. Regarding the latter, the writer says:

"A steering device should be entirely removed from the domain of chance; if ropes are required for its manipulation they should be so arranged that there would be absolutely no danger of their becoming entangled with other ropes, or of their breaking. A steering device that will not obey the hand of the helmsman promptly and under all circumstances is worse than none. It should not be forgotten that changes in the machinery may involve an increase in the weight of the balloon itself, thereby causing a change in the static conditions, which have been considered the strongest point of this air-ship. . . . . .

"One thing is very certain, and that is that no air-ship of the Zeppelin type will ever carry many people, altho it may be useful for military purposes and possibly for exploring expeditions that are not of too extended a character; but, on the other hand, the enormous expense incurred in the building of such an air-ship would be a serious obstacle in the way of its use. About $24,000 was invested in this undertaking, and it cost $2,380 to inflate the balloons for the ascension on July 2."

The special correspondent of the London *Times* (August 4) transmits the following comments by Count Zeppelin himself:

"My aims are still frequently misunderstood, and intentions imputed to me of which I myself am completely innocent. I am not endeavoring to construct a vehicle to compete with the transport of passengers by land or sea, or with captive balloons for reconnoitring purposes, these being problems which must be solved in the future, not by balloons with their huge dimensions, but by flying-machines.

"I intend to build a vessel which will be able to travel to

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places which can not be approached—or only with great difficulty—by any other known means of transport. For instance: to undiscovered coasts or interiors; in a straight line across land and water to seas where ships are to be sought for; from one fleet station or army to another, carrying persons and despatches; for observations of the movements of hostile fleets or armies, of the positions and armament of fortresses, the information thus gained to be conveyed to headquarters by means of signals and carrier-pigeons; finally, not for active participation in actual warfare. . . . . .

BALLOON IN THE AIR.

"As soon as the necessary alterations are effected, further experiments will be undertaken, and will most probably show a satisfactory speed. An increase in the size of the screws will not produce greater speed, as experiments with screws attached to boats and revolving in the air have proved the present size to be the most suitable for the purpose. A higher speed may be attained later by the use of more powerful motors, weighing, however, the same as the present ones, and also by a reduction of the vertical diameter of the balloon which the application of the new metal, magnalium (an alloy of magnesium and aluminum), or some other alloy of aluminum, may render possible."

GERMANY'S SUPERIORITY IN CHEMISTRY.

ONE of the most striking things about the Paris Exposition, according to an editorial writer in *Merck's Report* (August), is the preponderance of new synthetic chemical compounds to be found in the German section and their scarcity in the exhibits of other countries. The thousands of new drugs, perfumes, and other products of the synthetic chemist's laboratory that have appeared during the last few years have come from Germany. Why is this? Why are France, Great Britain, and Russia so far behind in this kind of work? Says the writer:

"With our own country its youth is ample excuse for the present, but at the rate we are surging ahead in other lines it will not remain long a sufficient excuse to the inquiring mind if we retain our present position much longer. To the British intellect this has been a sore problem to solve and has caused a great deal of thought and worry. . . . The conclusion that one of the best posted English scientific chemists has reached is rather hard on the national pride, but so far no one has been able successfully to controvert it or supply a more reasonable hypothesis. He blames the capitalists of his country for the lack of true professional spirit, and the teachers and students for their lack of thoroughness. In both cases the trouble is traced back to narrow commercialism that is found to occupy the positions where broad liberality and professionalism should rule. In Germany capitalists are willing to risk fortunes in paying for original research, being fully convinced that their money will come back to them with good interest as soon as they have accomplished something that the world wants. Their students have gone into study more for the love of study than for the mere gain. What they have done they have done well, and rested content in the faith that a day of reward would come.

"Here and in Great Britain capital lacks faith in humanity paying back money invested in research work of this kind. Here more students seem to study with the sole object of getting as pay for their work some degree, instead of studying for the purpose of mastering nature and robbing her of her secrets in order to benefit their fellows. . . . To our American capitalists the keeping of skilled chemists of the very highest order of training in constant employment, doing work of which no human being can possibly guess the outcome of their efforts, seems a refinement of faith verging very closely on madness. Yet it is just such work as this that pays those willing to take such risks, while the benefits to humanity transcend the hopes of the wildest dreamers. When Britain, France, Russia, and the United States get faith enough to enter the same field, or, better still, to enter other new fields, with the same liberal spirit, then we will make still swifter progress, and the earth be made a better place on which to live."

The Trolley's Victorious March.—The rapid extension of the electric railway systems of this country rivals that of the steam-roads in early days. "There must be at this minute," says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (August 8), "several thousand miles of new construction under way. Nearly every important trolley system in the United States is extending its lines and new ones are constantly cropping up; combinations are being formed everywhere between existing lines, missing links are being built, and already trolley systems have extended themselves so as to reach over distances of more than two hundred miles. Another summer of such extraordinary activity will fairly gridiron the Eastern and middle Western States with a continuous network of trolley-roads, rivaling that of the steam-railways now in existence. It is hard to predict the future of a movement so vast and so natural. There has been nothing like it in history, perhaps, unless one looks back to the early days of railroad-building in England."

Designs for the Automobile.—Manufacturers of automobiles continue to be the subjects of criticism because they do not design more original vehicles, but build their carriages as if they expected them to be drawn by horses. A recent paragraph calls the modern motor-carriage "thoroughly Chinese in its adherence to the good old things that were." *The Times* (New York) attempts a defense of the designers as followers:

"That undoubtedly is orthodox criticism, but why didn't this well-instructed writer go ahead and tell the automobile manufacturers just what to do in order to make a four-wheeled vehicle carrying human passengers look materially different from other four-wheeled vehicles designed for the same purpose? The task is by no means an easy one—by no means as easy as that of denouncing failure to accomplish it offhand and in a hurry."

In reply to this *The Electrical Review* says:

"There are several reasons why we have not made an attempt to design a proper automobile. . . . But our columns are open to anybody with a design that, in our judgment, meets the difficult conditions of the case. It is no easy matter to design a type of vehicle that shall be at once convenient, beautiful, and free from the fault of mimicry. It took a long time to get the traces of the

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stage-coach out of the railway passenger-car, and the trolley-car is still a magnified and glorified horse-car. Some day, tho, either through a stroke of genius or by the slower method of evolution, we will have the kind of automobile that is wanted—one that does not seem to need a horse in front of it. The man who undertakes to make the design must absolutely lay aside preconceived ideas and prejudices. He must forget carriages and vehicles of all sort, and starting from the few simple data necessary must devise a structure fitted to its purpose and beautiful to the eye. For this man there is much chance of reward. Meanwhile, manufacturers of automobiles, who are most interested in this subject, are too busy filling orders for the old types to bother themselves with a new one."

THE NEW AGRICULTURE.

THE "scientific farmer" was once the butt of all those who were proud to style themselves "practical" men. Now the practical man sees that science is doubling and trebling the yield of the land, and he begins to inquire how it is done. That the agricultural chemist is the hope of the future food-supply is the belief of Signor Filippo Virgilii, who writes on the subject for the *Revue Scientifique* (July 14). His title is the same that heads this article, and he defines his subject as an "alliance between agricultural chemistry and practical farming." He goes on to say:

"The ashes left by the combustion of a plant represent the inorganic or mineral portion of the burnt organism, and these substances ought to exist in the soil, in an assimilable state, in order that the plant may grow. In the ashes of vegetables we generally find sulfur, phosphorus, potassium, lime, magnesium, iron, silica, chlorin, manganese, and sodium. The first seven are recognized as absolutely essential to plant-life. . . . Botany teaches that besides these mineral elements four others are indispensable—nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. . . . . .

"Certain of these substances—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen—are supplied directly by the air and water. Others, of mineral nature, are found in the soil, . . . four nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and lime, do not exist in the soil except in very limited quantities and are the elements of fertility. Of these, nitrogen is the one most needed and therefore is the dearest."

We know, therefore, the exact chemical substances needed by the soil, and it was announced long ago that scientific agriculture consisted largely in introducing these; yet the idea that chemicals could take the place of ordinary manures was slow in gaining ground. The next step was the discovery that leguminous plants had the property of absorbing atmospheric nitrogen and therefore enrich the ground on which they grow. Later, bacteriologists found that they owed this property to the presence, on their roots, of colonies of a specific microbe. Says the writer:

"In 1895 John Lawes wrote: 'A day will come when we shall cultivate our plants by adding to the soil the necessary microorganisms that may be lacking'; and only a few months later a patent was taken out for a substance called 'nitragine,' to furnish bacteria to leguminous plants. We now know that to each plant of this kind corresponds a special variety of *bacillus radicicula*. Lestini tells us that for some time a factory in Höchst has been turning out nitragine, which sells in small packages for three francs [60 cents], containing enough for a fifth of a hectare [one-half acre]. This product is in actual use in Germany, France, and England, and farmers report good results from it."

This culture of microbes, Signor Virgilii reminds us, is simply for the purpose of getting nitrogen in a shape for use by the plant. Another Italian agricultural chemist, Signor Solari, has shown how we may make use of the principle both to insure the continued fertility ot the soil and to fertilize soils that have hitherto been sterile. The author does not give particulars of Solari's method, but he assures us that it has been wonderfully successful. The new agriculture, as he sums it up, consists first in a study of the chemical elements necessary to supply what is exhausted from the soil by plants, and second in not only supplying this want, but in furnishing the needed elements in excess, so that the normal yield is far exceeded. Especially does it aim to utilize the nitrogen of the air by cultivating the bacilli that combine this nitrogen in soluble nitrates which can nourish plant life directly. The author concludes, at the end, that in intensive agriculture of this sort is the salvation of his native country, Italy. She is naturally an agricultural region and was once the granary of Europe. Now she is trying to turn herself into an industrial community, with the result that she is being overcome in the strife of competition.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO DISSOLVE WOODY FIBER.

PAPER, cloth, sawdust, splinters, or anything that consists of cellulose or woody fiber, can be dissolved like salt or sugar, if the right liquid be used. This property of cellulose, with some interesting applications of it, is treated of as follows by a contributor to *La Science Illustrée* (Paris):

"Cellulose is soluble in cupro-ammonium, which is simply a solution of a sub-salt of copper in an excess of ammonia.

"Of course the mechanical structure of the fibrous material on which we operate has its influence on the rapidity of the solution. Thus, worn tissues of old cotton or linen dissolve immediately. New cotton and linen are a little more refractory, but dissolve in time, and the same is true of sawdust.

"This curious property of cupro-ammonium can be utilized in several ways.

"To take a simple case, suppose that we wish to make a sheet of paper impermeable. We plunge the sheet for an instant into cupro-ammonium, and then, to rid it of the excess of water, we pass it between rollers and dry it. Paper thus treated will be waterproof; it may be soaked indefinitely in water, even at the boiling-point, without showing the slightest effect. A bag made of this paper may be filled with water without letting any escape, except through the holes that are always present in paper.

"To waterproof a single sheet of paper is thus of little use, but if we apply the process to two sheets and then pass them together between steel rollers, the two surfaces will adhere so powerfully after drying that the junction will not only be invisible, but can not be rendered visible by any means whatever. Except when, by chance, two pores in the two sheets happen to come exactly opposite, there will be no break in continuity.

"What can be done with two sheets can be done with any number, and thus we may obtain artificial woody plates of any desired thickness, from that of paper to that of a board. These plates, when moist, are very easily molded, and become stiff when corrugated or subjected to pressure. Extremely light, solid, indestructible by water, and not easily attacked by acids, they may replace corrugated iron in a great number of applications. Ammonia is the sole agent that can not be resisted by cellulose thus treated.

"As regards cohesion, it is a remarkable but not unprecedented fact that, altho cupro-ammonium dissolves cellulose rapidly, its first effect is to give consistence to the fiber. If, for instance, a piece of linen, of given strength, be plunged for an instant into a solution of cupro-ammonium, and then dried, we shall find that its strength will always be greater than before the treatment. This result seems to be due to a contraction of the tissue following chemical action, and recalls the curious increase of solidity that is acquired by paper on immersion in concentrated sulfuric acid, altho a more prolonged treatment completely destroys the same paper.

"It is a fact generally known that woody fiber, or cellulose, varies very much in tenacity, altho all kinds may be identical in chemical composition. It is never necessary to complete the solution; it is enough to reach a state of nascent or superficial solution in which the fibers become glued one to another.

"In these conditions we can produce objects of great extensibility and great cohesive force by alternating linen and paper, or by superposing pieces of linen in the direction of their length. No wood of equal thickness has so much solidity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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California Big Trees in Danger.—"It seems like a desecration," says the Chicago *Record*, "but unless prompt measures are taken either by California or the United States the great Calaveras big-tree grove will soon disappear at the hands of the woodman and lumberman. Robert Whiteside, of Duluth, is the prospective tree vandal, having an option on the big forest. He has no intention to utilize its scenic beauties; he is merely figuring how much lumber the gigantic sequoias will make and how much profit will accrue to him from the purchase of a forest nature has spent centuries in making the most unique to be found anywhere upon the globe. . . . Now that these trees, the like of which exist in no other part of the world but California, are about to be felled, tardy public interest is being aroused. The Sierra Club and the San Joaquin Valley Commercial Club, the Water and Forestry Association, the Pioneer Club, the California Club, and both universities are considering methods of preventing the wholesale vandalism. Two courses are open. Money enough may be raised to pay Robert Whiteside the lumber value of the whole tract, or he may somehow be deterred from setting his sawmill in operation until by memorials and personal efforts of legislators Congress or the state legislature may be induced to decree that the Calaveras grove shall be a public park purchased at public expense."

A Gutta-Percha Famine.—The world is now threatened with a famine in gutta-percha, a more serious affair than might be supposed, for this substance is the only insulator for submarine cables that hitherto has proved to be satisfactory. "This is due," says *Lightning* (London), "partly to the limited area in which the gutta-percha tree will grow, partly to the wasteful methods of the native collectors, and the impossibility of supervising them so as to check either their wastefulness or their dishonesty in mixing inferior kinds of 'milk' with the better sort. It appears that no lactometer has been discovered for this vegetable milk, and the buyer is, therefore, very much at the mercy of the natives. Consequently gutta-percha has gone up to over 6 shillings [$1.50] a pound, and what with the popularity of golf and the probable demand before long for the Pacific cable, it is small wonder that, as *Engineering* says, the question of using rubber for deep-sea cables is being revived. Of this proposal our contemporary has but a poor opinion; it certainly wants no experimenting on so long and expensive a cable as the Pacific, and it fears that vulcanized rubber will deteriorate even at the bottom of the sea through chemical action of its own constituents. Meanwhile it is quite sure that paper cables will be impossible for the purpose, and it mentions a rumor of a corner in gutta-percha in view of the rise in price when the Pacific cable comes to be ordered.

Hunger and Mental Activity.—The influence of hunger on mental activity has recently been investigated by M. Lassignardie. Deprivation of nourishment may include voluntary deprivation, as in the case of professional fasters and compulsory deprivation, as in diseases, such as violent fevers, hysteria, and acute mental derangement, or where hunger is a consequence of poverty, shipwreck, imprisonment, or accident, where hunger is continued for the commission of suicide, and finally in religious fasts. The author makes a special study of the transitory delirium that follows long deprivation, as after shipwreck. He concludes that if deprivation do not last too long and if, especially, it is voluntary and habitual, the result is manifest activity of the mind, and particularly of the imagination. If the deprivation be protracted, a change in the character and deportment of the person takes place, which is expressed by a peculiar excitability, by extraordinary selfishness, and even by cruelty. At the same time unequivocal signs of mental derangement appear, such as partial loss of memory, of volition, of self-control, and an inclination to sudden and irresistible impulses which seem to be wholly instinctive. In serious cases the mental derangement becomes particularly acute during the night; it shows itself in sleeplessness, in horrid dreams, nightmares, illusions, maniacal visions, and dangerous impulses. If mental derangement occur during the day also, it indicates a very serious condition that can become extremely dangerous. If deprivation last indefinitely, the victim, under the influence of continued hallucinations and irresistible impulses, can therefore be hastened to deeds such as have occasionally filled the world with horror. Lassignardie draws a parallel between the mental condition resulting from hunger and that resulting from drunkenness: in both he finds the same disturbance of the intelligence, of morale and of deportment. Clinical as well as experimental facts have shown that many of the signs of disease correspond precisely with those of the effect of deprivation of nourishment.

The Humane Automobile.—Under this title *The Electrical World and Engineer* says (July 28): "During the 'record' hot weather of last week, the lower creation suffered equally with human beings, and only too often could suffering or dead horses be seen lying around the streets. When the trolley was being pushed and introduced, it was one of the arguments of this journal and others that its coming would be a great boon to the horse. That this is a mere matter of fact is shown, for instance, by such a road as the New York Third Avenue, which, during one very hot season when it had 3,000 horses, lost 600 of them in a few weeks, and had 300 more in hospital. To-day, with the same system operated electrically, no such scenes of animal distress as were then frequent are possible. There, and on hundreds of other lines, electricity has scored heavily upon the side of humanity, for the street-car service was ever a hard and killing one. It is now the turn of electricity to emancipate, as far as possible from service in the torrid city, the horse of the cab and the dray. It is well to take steps to relieve them as was done last week, but it is better still not to employ them at all. The cruelty may not be intentional in many instances, but it is cruelty all the same; and where the driver, as too often happens, is a brute and a drunkard, the punishment taken by the poor, inoffensive horse in hot weather is something frightful. Let the automobile accomplish further its humane mission by banishing the horse utterly from our streets. Human life itself will then be longer, too."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

NAKED-EYE ASTRONOMY.—"Of all the subjects for study open to the astronomer who has no optical assistance at his command," writes E. W. Maunder, in *Knowledge* (August), "none can be so easily or so frequently observed, none afford him such an opportunity for really useful work, as do meteors. And the meteors may be observed practically the whole year round, except when cloud or moonlight interferes; yet one month ranks pre-eminently as the meteor month—the month of August." . . . It is only in recent years that our knowledge of these natural fireworks has made any real advance. "By the labors of a very few observers, one of whom, Mr. Denning, may be said to have outweighed all others put together in the value and number of his results, we know of many hundreds of radiant points, . . . and they have been shown to be not mere distempers of the air, but bodies of a truly planetary nature, traveling round the sun in orbits as defined as that of the earth itself."

"ACCORDING to a paragraph now going the rounds of lay journals," says *The Medical Times*, "a new function has been discovered for the all-pervading microbe, in imparting flavor to tobacco. Mr. Clarke Nuttall declares that the characteristic taste and smell of the leaf, the peculiar aroma which renders it grateful to the smoker's palate, are due entirely to the action of bacteria. The leaves when gathered are left for a certain time to dry and wither, after which they are stacked together to induce fermentation. It is in this process that the activities of the microbe come into play, for myriads of these organisms are involved, converting by their action the decaying mass into the 'fragrant weed' of commerce. A German bacteriologist, Dr. Suchsland, after diligent research, not only discovered the secret of the transformation, but succeeded in cultivating and transplanting its microscopic agents, and by introducing those taken from the finest West Indian weed into a heap of poor German tobacco actually converted it into a leaf of a very high quality."

SOME interesting information about the equipment of the Siberian Railway is furnished to the London *Graphic* by its Moscow correspondent. This correspondent, whose news, like all that bearing on the present Eastern crisis, must doubtless be taken with plenty of salt, asserts that, despite the untiring energy displayed by the War Ministry in forwarding troops to the Amur, progress is very unsatisfactory, owing to the Siberian railway's failing to stand the pressure of the heavy troop-laden and ordnance-laden trains He says that all the faults and weaknesses of the hastily laid line have been revealed. The rails employed are too light and the sleepers are too far apart. A great part of the ties are half rotten. The work was grievously scamped for the sake of haste. Moreover, speculation on the part of contractors was rampant from the beginning. For instance, sleepers that were supposed to be of oak or beech are really soft pine, the difference in price going into the pockets of controllers and contractors. A similar story is connected with other materials. The speed of troop trains on many sections is compulsorily reduced to five miles an hour. Foreign engineers, the correspondent declares, predict that the railroad will be worn out in two years."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE REVISION MOVEMENT IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE movement for revision of the Westminster Confession continues to be the leading topic of discussion in the Presbyterian Church (North), where the issue, as indicated in the denominational press, seems to be involved in doubt, with the chances perhaps inclining to a further postponement of a final decision when the matter comes before the General Assembly. Outside the bounds of the several American Reformed bodies—including the Presbyterian Church North, the Presbyterian Church South, the Reformed (German) Church, the Reformed (Dutch) Church, and the United Presbyterian Church—public opinion appears to be general that the Presbyterian Church would do well to free itself from some of the more radical statements of Calvinistic doctrine and to range itself in closer harmony with the liberal spirit of the age. This sympathy with revision or a new creed is also shared by the Presbyterian bodies of Scotland and England, and by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the United States, all of which have long since either adopted modern short irenic statements of doctrine or have erased the clauses of the Westminster symbol which relate to preterition and the eternal damnation of non-elect souls.

There is, however, a decided difference of view without the gates as to the extent to which Presbyterians themselves desire a change. *The Independent*, for instance, says:

"One singular fact appears, however. No one, not even the most rigidly conservative, fails to see some serious defects in the form of statement of the Confession. All admit that it would be advantageous if some misapprehensions in regard to the Confession were removed. The difficulty seems to be that they do not see how they can be removed, at any rate just now, without also doing much harm."

Mr. Henry Frank, writing in similar vein in *The Ideal Review* (August), says in the course of a serial study of "The Making and Unmaking of the Creed":

"It can not be denied that Calvinism is to-day a theological dead-letter. No preacher dares to elucidate or sustain it. Every apology will be made for it—it will be plastered over, daubed with whitewash or fascinating hues, variously construed, excused, or defended. Yet Calvinism, pure and simple, no man dares to vindicate in the face of popular intelligence. No less a man than the learned Dr. Philip Schaff, an eminent and erudite Presbyterian theologian, has himself saved the army of liberal teachers the onerous necessity of awakening the conservative multitudes of our age to the realization of a vigorous fact in what he said some years ago:

"'I know of no Presbyterian minister in these United States who preaches the decree of reprobation or preterition, the irresponsibility of the sinner for not accepting the gospel, the limitation of the atonement to the small circle of the elect, the eternal damnation of non-elect infants dying in infancy, and the damnation of the non-Christian world—heathen, Jews, and Mohammedans—who still continue by far the greatest part of mankind; and yet these doctrines are supposed to be taught expressly or implicitly by the Westminster standards.'—(*Creed Revision*, pp. 13, 14.)"

A very different picture is drawn by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin B. Warfield, professor of didactic and polemic theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, always a stronghold of conservative Presbyterianism. Dr. Warfield, it will be remembered, was one of the committee appointed by the General Assembly at St. Louis last May to investigate as to how far revision or a new creed is desired by the presbyteries throughout the country, and to report in the autumn. This gentleman, who promptly resigned from the committee upon the ground that he had no sympathy with the movement, but, on the contrary, desired the official reaffirmation of the Westminster Confession, now takes direct issue with the statement just quoted from *The Independent*. In a lengthy article in that paper (August 9), he writes:

"This is a grave mistake. There are not only many, but I think the great majority of Presbyterians, who fail utterly to see 'serious defects' in the Confession. I am myself one of this class. And I for myself and the multitudes who think with me, would like to have it recognized that the chief reason why we do not wish the Confession of faith revised is not because we believe the times inopportune (tho we do believe the times to be very inopportune), and not because we believe the present attempt to better the document dangerous to the peace of the church and its good confession (tho we do believe it to be dangerous both to the one and to the other), but because we believe the Confessional statements against which the present movement is primarily directed to be the truth of God, and to be expressed in the Confession in an admirable and thoroughly acceptable manner, and because we do not wish this admirable statement of the truth of God to be marred. . . . The nerve of the present movement for the revision of the Confession of Faith lies in dislike to the Calvinistic conception of the Gospel. It is no new thing for this Gospel to be 'misapprehended,' misrepresented, vilified—let it be stated every so wisely. But the popularity of the movement in the church is due to the covering up of this clear issue under a professed purpose of only more genially or more prudently stating Calvinism. . . . Calvinism is incapable of a more prudent or a more genial statement than that which is given it in the Westminster Confession—which is a model of careful and winning expression of generic Calvinism in its most comprehensive and most scriptural form. The offense of its statements consists not in their liability to misunderstanding, but rather in their simple lucidity, which renders it scarcely possible to misunderstand them. Those who most object to them object to them at bottom for this very reason. They want a statement of Calvinism which is not quite so clear and simple; they want a statement of Calvinism which they can manage somehow to misunderstand—which the Arminianizer, or even the Arminian himself, can somehow manage to accept. . . . . .

"It is because some of us see this clearly, that we will have none of the present revision movement. And I call on my fellow Presbyterians, who are Presbyterians, not in name only, but in reality and in deed—who are Calvinists, and who have no taste for expressing their Calvinism in such a fashion that it may be fairly doubted whether it is Calvinism that is expressed—to come forward in their presbyteries this autumn and say so frankly. Let us say once and for all: 'We believe the system of doctrine expressed in the Confession to be the truth of God, revealed for the salvation of the world. We believe this system of doctrine to be adequately expressed in this Confession—to be expressed in it indeed with singular precision, prudence, purity and force. It is our fathers' Confession of Faith. It is our Confession of Faith. We have solemnly proclaimed it such before God and men. We solemnly proclaim it such now afresh. And we shall forever defend it as such against all of its assailants. We refuse to abandon it at the demand of those who do not, like us, believe it. We refuse to adjust its modes of statement to wavering faith or lassitude in defense. We refuse to permit it longer to be disparaged in the house of its friends. We reaffirm it as the confession of our faith, heartily accepted as such, and we heartily commend it to the world as the best human compend of the pure gospel of the grace of God yet given to man.'"

The Independent, which opened its columns to Dr. Warfield's article, says editorially:

"One stands amazed before such happy satisfaction. Let us observe what are some of these statements whose expression just suits those of whom Dr. Warfield is a leader. Here is one which the committee of the church wanted removed:

"'Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ, through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how He pleaseth. So also are all other elect persons [idiots], who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the world.

"'Others, not elected, altho they may be called by the ministry of the word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come to Christ and can not be saved; much less can men, not professing the Christian religion, be saved in

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any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature, and the law of that religion they do profess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious and to be detested.'—Chap. xi. 3, 4.

"We do not blame the Westminster theologians that with the light of their day they believed it to the glory of God to damn non-elect infants and heathen who had never heard of Christ and had yet been diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature which God had given them as their only guide; but the Presbyterian churches have learned something in morals and theology in these two and a half centuries, and want this changed. The Scotch Presbyterians have already done this; Dr. Warfield would have the American Presbyterian Church cling to that detestable statement—and no 'misapprehension'—as 'the truth of God,' 'expressed in an admirable manner.' . . . . . .

"Here is another doctrine which Dr. Warfield says is 'incapable of a more prudent or a more genial statement':

"'The Pope . . . is that antichrist, that man of sin, and son of perdition, that exalteth himself, in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God.'—Chap. xxv. 6.

Very 'genial,' that; and so also is another section (xxiv.) which says that 'such as profess the true reformed religion should not marry with infidels, Papists, or *other* idolaters.'

"It is a beautifully consistent system, too clearly expressed to be easily misapprehended, and Dr. Warfield gives evidence that there survive some faithful theologians who think it more inerrant than the Holy Scriptures, for they have textual corruptions, while the Confession of Faith has none."

THE "ENCYCLOPEDIA BIBLICA" AND ADVANCED CRITICISM.

THE publication not long ago of the first volume of the great "Encyclopedia Biblica," edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, of Oxford, is regarded by Biblical students as one of the most important events of recent years in the religious world. A remarkable activity has been displayed in Biblical criticism in the last two decades; and a substantial amount of agreement among the "higher critics," as to the principles and most important results of their work, has been secured. The new encyclopedia aims, however, to avoid the air of finality in its treatment of the subject. *The Saturday Review* (London, July 14) takes the new encyclopedia as a text for a homily on the present status and future prospects of Bible study. It says:

"Taking the encyclopedia as an indication of the present state of Biblical criticism in this country, we notice first of all that it has reached a stage which may be fairly termed 'advanced.' We can imagine a reader exclaiming, 'Where is it going to stop?' It is a question which does not occur to the scholar; but, considering that the subject-matter has a serious interest for many people apart from its scientific one, the question is natural enough. The answer is, We must wait. In time the points under discussion will settle down, probably neither entirely on the moderate nor on the progressive side. Philosophers speak of a *communis sensus*, meaning not the uninstructed common sense of the average man, but the reasoned agreement of systematic thought. A *communis sensus* among critics has already been reached to a considerable degree; it will be gradually worked out. The truth is more like to be won by free investigation than by a refusal to keep an open mind. The same may be said with regard to the conjectural emendation of the original texts, which is becoming a noticeable feature of advanced criticism. No doubt it has the dangers which belong to all subjective methods, but it is not on that account to be discredited, if handled with judgment and insight. Another feature is the careful use which is being made of our increased knowledge of Biblical archeology and topography. There is an impression abroad due to certain popular writers who ought to know better, that criticism is destined to receive its quietus at the hands of archeology. So far nothing of the kind has happened. On the contrary, critics are showing themselves eager to welcome the facts, as distinct from the fancies, of the archeologists, in order to illustrate and vivify the literature. In the region of Biblical theology a good deal of work remains to be done. There is a sense of inadequacy about the theology of the encyclopedia. Can this mean that advanced criticism does not yet feel sure of itself when it applies its principles to the task of theological reconstruction? We shall be able to judge better when the subsequent volumes appear. With regard to the New Testament it is significant that nearly all the important articles have been entrusted to Continental scholars. From the point of view of the editors the criticism of the New Testament has not advanced so far as that of the Old."

WHAT THE MINISTRY LACK.

"IN a ministerial body of say seven thousand there are perhaps several thousands of us that nobody will hear preach; several thousands more that very few want to hear preach; many more that are heard by good people under stress of duty; and comparatively few that are heard gladly." This statement is made in *The Homiletic Review* (July) by one of the editors, Rev. Dr. D. S. Gregory. He quotes, in support of the charge that something serious is lacking in the ministry of all denominations, a writer in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville), who sweepingly asserts that the minister of to-day is "intellectually deficient," "deficient in courage," "deficient in personal consecration," and "deficient in personal purity, piety, and godliness." Reference is also made to a discussion before the Congregational Council that met lately in Boston, in which President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, asserted that "theological instruction is not up to the educational level of graduate and professional work in other departments," and several theological professors, in reply, made out an equally bad case for academic instruction. Dr. Gregory does not attempt to enter into the broader consideration of the moral and spiritual causes of alleged failure in ministerial training; but his design is to point out a glaring deficiency in the intellectual preparation. This deficiency is the "failure to recognize the existence of the intellectual powers of construction," the very powers on which ministerial success must mainly depend. Says the Doctor:

"The psychology of the average educator is fundamentally defective, and hence his pedagogics must be fatally false. He recognizes the existence of a *cognitive faculty*, the power of acquiring the simple elements or raw materials, so to speak, of knowledge, in perception external and internal; of a *conservative faculty*, or memory, the power of keeping knowledge so acquired for future use; of a *comparative faculty*, the power of thought for working up the knowledges acquired and conserved into conceptions, judgments, and reasonings. But just there his psychology of the intellect strikes a dead wall which it seems powerless to pass. He fails to recognize the existence of the supreme intellectual faculty, to which all the others are merely subordinates and for which alone they exist—*the constructive*, or *systemizing faculty*. He does not find it in his text-books; it has been practically ignored in educational aims and methods. . . . . .

"Now the preacher's work—as, indeed, all worthy work in life—is in a supreme sense constructive or creative. He is evermore a builder, using as his materials the forces of thought and life, the true, the beautiful, and the good. The powers of scientific and artistic interpretation and construction furnish him with the materials in proper shape for use in his greater work of practical construction. Accomplishment of high praise—not knowledge nor feeling, not science, nor art merely—is the goal for the preacher. That must set the intellectual standard and pace for him. Along that line must be found his proper intellectual preparation for his calling."

On the contrary, we are told, the schools, from the lowest to the highest, non-theological as well as theological, train the student to deal almost exclusively with truth and knowledge, not in system, but in bits and scraps. He learns something to-day to forget it over-night, and such knowledge is "rubbish, mecha-

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ically gained, mechanically held, if held at all"; and the longer one drudges over such a system the more mechanical becomes the process, the more worthless a machine becomes the man. All the other powers weary under the long strain of preparation; but the constructive power, rightly developed, never wearies and never fossilizes. More important still, it alone can keep the other intellectual processes from becoming wearisome drudgery. We quote again:

"Your specialist, who throws the burden upon the powers of perception, soon gets so narrow in his devotion to the specks and the pin-points of his little bailiwick that he becomes blind and deaf and dumb to all the rest of the great universe of God. In the end every living fountain in him dries up, and he becomes the victim of useless and deadly knowledge—the victim of cram again. So, too, of the mere use of the logical powers: the most wooden of all wooden things is wooden logic; the driest and deadest of all human machines is the man enamoured of logic for its own sake. But let the constructive power embodied in some living teacher take these lower powers in hand; let it wield the inductive and deductive methods in the interests of rational system, in science or philosophy, or trace the shaping of the wealth of esthetic materials into the artistic creations of art and literature, or make application of ascertained facts, truths, and principles in practical systems of invention and building—and the exhausted memory will ceaselessly renew its youth and remember without trying to remember, and the jaded powers of perception will receive new insight and perpetual inspiration in grasping all the world of pertinent facts, and the nobler processes of thought will take to them exhaustless and irrepressible wings and move spontaneously and joyfully along all systematic and logical lines, and so the man will make easy conquest of the world of truth and hold it at ready command."

QUAKER VIEWS OF WAR AND THE CHINESE MISSIONARIES.

A FORCIBLE and interesting document has been issued by the Society of Friends in England relating to the wars and turbulence which are rendering the last days of the century so tragic. A particularly interesting feature of the document is its keynote of hope. It says (we quote from an excerpt in *The Christian Commonwealth*, London, August 2):

"We believe that the spirit of Christ will ultimately redeem national as well as individual life. We believe, further, that, as all church history shows, the human means will be the faithful witness borne by Christ's disciples. It has been well said, 'It seems to be the will of Him who is infinite in wisdom that light upon great subjects should first arise and be gradually spread through the faithfulness of individuals in acting up to their own convictions.' This was the secret of the power of the early church. The blood of the Christians proved a fruitful seed. In like manner the stanchness of early Friends and others to their conscientious convictions in the seventeenth century won the battle of religious freedom for England. We covet a like faithful witness against war from Christians to-day. . . . The Church of Christ is unfaithful to her trust if she does not confront the world with the teaching of her Master. . . . The question is often asked, 'How would England fare if she abandoned her reliance on armed force?' We answer that as the change we have foreshadowed takes place she will grow into a larger and a nobler spirit than the England of to-day. The energy, the self-sacrifice, and the heroism which now sport their God-given strength in the service of death will be animating an era of fuller brotherhood. As man advances, the moral force of righteousness and good will will become more and more the basis of power. They have given our country her moral influence in the world, and are the true foundation on which her empire now rests. It is difficult to set limits to the strength she would possess if her national character and policy became fully Christian. But if sacrifice and loss were her portion, her service to the kingdom of God might even become the greater for her suffering."

An American "Quaker" view of the Chinese troubles is reflected in the following from *The Friend* (Philadelphia). While it does not believe that the missionaries should be held chiefly responsible for the outbreak, it says:

"It is aggressive covetousness of others, backed up by arms, that has forced the Chinese to read war between the lines of such gospel as was preached unto them. And yet the missionaries had the opportunity, had the Christendom that sent them believed in the doctrine, to have made their learners read peace and not war; to have assured them that the undivided interest of the Christian missionary is the kingdom of One whose teaching was, 'My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight.'

"While the covetous encroachment of nations has naturally, to the Chinese mind, made missions mean war, and while some missions may have taught the same thing by appealing to the military arm to sustain their foothold within the empire, yet it is not because too much of Christianity was taught that war found entrance, but rather because not enough of it was taught. If the part that is usually omitted had been consistently taught it would have disarmed suspicion against the missionaries, at least. To this extent only—the error of omission rather than of commission—may we hold missionaries, along with their churches at home that taught them, responsible. Had modern Christianity faithfully represented that of the disciples of the first two centuries, whose brave answer was, 'I am a Christian; therefore I can not fight!' Christians need not have been understood in China as the pioneers of gunboats and bombshells.

"We do not say that Christians before savage men would invariably escape massacre by abstaining from carnal weapons and appealing to the protection of the Prince of Peace alone. Yet, as a rule, marvelous has been the protection of such as have done so. The blood of some martyrs of Peace may be expected to fall to the ground as the seed of the Church of the Prince of Peace. The testimony of some missionaries of such a gospel may be blessed and confirmed by being sealed with their lives. But how soon would the carnal sword drop from hands unnerved by the sword of Love in the spirit of those whom they were slaughtering! Such passive bravery for Christ's sake is courage with its eyes open. Enmity could not stand before it.

"But let every breath of blame be hushed toward those volunteers for Christ who willingly took their lives in their hands to labor among a benighted people. We arraign not them but the Christendom which kept back a part from their outfit for the work—the peace-making part of the whole counsel of Christ. Was not His warning enough, when one tried to defend His cause by the sword, that a Christianity that takes the sword shall perish by the sword? Never will the free triumph of the Christian faith among the nations appear till the weapons of this warfare are not carnal."

The "Black Mass" in London.—The term "Black Mass" has been used in Paris to designate the ceremony performed by the curious people who call themselves the "Followers of Satan" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 19, 1899, March 3, 1900). In ancient ecclesiastical usage, however, it simply stands for the solemn mass of requiem performed in Catholic churches, and is so named because the priest's vestments and church ornaments are black. The Ritualist party in the English Church, in their revival of usages prevailing in the Church of England before the Reformation, have of late years revived this "Black Mass." *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), a pronounced Free-Church paper, contains the following account of a ceremony of this kind lately performed at St. Michael's Church, London:

"The mass 'for the repose of the soul' of the deceased was celebrated, and at the funeral service in the church all the accessories of Vatican mummery were observed. Each of the congregation of ten received a little candle, which was lighted before the Gospel was read, and blown out after the reading. The people's candles were rekindled at the Sanctus, after incense-burning. After mass, the celebrant left the chair, and at the sedilia changed his chasuble for a black cope with yellow orphreys and then headed a procession with a crucifix. The catafalque was sprinkled with holy water, and censed, while petitions were mumbled for the soul of the deceased. After the clergy were gone the people were invited to asperse the catafalque with the holy water."

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A THREATENED ANTI-MISSIONARY CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE attention of the world has for many weeks been so concentrated upon the religio-political crisis in China that it has paid no heed to a condition of affairs in North Africa which presents many points of similarity to the situation in the Far East, and which, it appears, might easily develop into a crisis almost as serious. The story of the inception of this trouble is told by an English writer, Mr. Arnold Ward, in *The Nineteenth Century* (August), and may serve to throw light upon missionary methods in other parts of the world. He says:

"An institution with the name of the 'Egypt Mission Band' was recently founded by certain Englishmen at Alexandria. It is an undenominational body, unconnected with any of the great missionary societies at home. Two of its numbers are members of the Church of England. Its secretary, Mr. Cleaver, had a controversial tract entitled 'Jesus or Mohammed' translated into Arabic, and having procured the address of the mudirs of provinces, of the principal sheikhs and omdehs, and of the ulema or doctors of the El Azhar University Mosque, forwarded to them copies of the tract enclosed in wrappers which bore an unfortunate resemblance to those in which Government circulars are sent. The delivery of these tracts produced a feeling of consternation among Mussulmans throughout the country. The native press took up the matter warmly. In reply to inquiries from recipients, Mr. Machell, adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, despatched a circular to the mudirs of the provinces, utterly disavowing on the part of the Government all connection with the tract. To suppose that the Government had had anything to do with such a proceeding was, he said, ridiculous. The Egyptian Minister of the Interior wrote in a similar strain to the Sheikh el Islam, the head of the El Azhar. This action was well received by the native press, which unanimously expressed the gratitude of Mussulmans to Mr. Machell for relieving them from a horrible suspicion."

This "amazing act of imprudence," which was perpetrated last April, is not the first indiscretion committed by the missionaries in Egypt, says Mr. Ward. One zealous follower of Christ recently invaded a mosque at Tantah and testified against the Mohammedan religion; another attempted to sell tracts in the streets of Alexandria; while still another opened a room for religious propagandism on one of the principal streets of Cairo, and placed over the door a flaring inscription, "Here is the Entrance to Paradise." In some of these instances, the irritation aroused was so great as to cause the stoning of the missionary, as sometimes happens to missionaries of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints who endeavor to preach in Christian communities of the Atlantic States.

But the chief irritation, Mr. Ward believes, comes from a "tendency in certain quarters to appropriate the British occupation of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Sudan as events directly designed by God to benefit missionary enterprise." Says the writer:

"An example of this occurs in a letter of Bishop Wilkinson appealing for a bishopric for Egypt as a stepping-stone to a bishopric for the Sudan and to a chain of bishoprics from the Cape to Cairo, published in *The Standard* of the 11th of December last. Bishop Wilkinson claims the British army as a great proselytizing instrument. 'How can we expect God to bless the British arms in any part of the world unless we do that work for which He gives us the victory?' According to this writer God has 'given Egypt to England,' and given her for a higher purpose than 'the building of railways, the construction of telegraphs, canals, and systems of irrigation and barrage.' Finally, the bishop observes that England has reached Khartum 'and the region beyond, and, God helping us, who has given it into our hands, we mean to keep it against all comers, even to the Great Victoria and Albert Lakes, and beyond that, too, from Cairo to Cape Town.' Here, then, we find asserted precisely what all British governments have always officially denied, that the real object of the British occupation of Egypt and of the British advance up the Nile is the conversion of the natives to Christianity, and while the whole of Lord Cromer's work in Egypt is dismissed as an affair of railways, telegraphs, and canals, it is alleged that in order to establish a chain of bishopries across the continent England has, or is about to have, a trans-African empire which somehow (in spite of any existing treaties to the contrary) is to extend from Cairo to the Cape."

Another example given by Mr. Ward is a sermon lately preached in St. Aldgate's Church, Oxford, before the Church Missionary Association, by the Rev. D. S. Margoliouth, Laudian professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford. The subject of the sermon was "The Future of Islam," and in it the preacher rejects the temperate view held by Dean Stanley, that Islam might prove a half-way house to Christianity and was intended by God to be recognized by Christians as such. In this sermon, says Mr. Ward, "the possibility of Mohammedanism being reformed from within is denied. Not one single element of good is recognized as inherent in the system founded by Mohammed and expounded in the Koran. It is implied that Mohammedans are worse off than pagans and heathens, since the light that is in them is darkness; and tho they distinguish between good and evil, they call that which is evil good, and that which is good evil. Finally, the argument is pushed to its logical conclusion, and Islam is bluntly identified with the triumph of Satan."

The result of these various indiscretions of word and deed, thinks Mr. Ward, is to create a profound distrust of foreign governments, which, they suspect, are masked defenders of a policy of forcible proselytism. It is only because of the "general ineffectiveness" of the missionaries' attempts at conversion that native passion is not more violently aroused.

Mr. Ward, from his experience of missionaries and missionary conditions in the Orient, suggests the following rules of conduct as worthy of the attention of the foreign Christian missionary everywhere:

"He must understand what he is trying to do, and train himself to do it. He must neither use the Government to shield his independence nor his independence to defy the Government. He must recognize that he will make hardly any converts at all. He must live his dogmas for many years before he can hope to preach them with effect. Meanwhile it is as an educator, as a moral force, by his example indirectly influencing the lives of the people, that he can be of use. But to do this he must leave at home many of the qualities which still form part of the equipment of too many of our English missionaries—rashness, overconfidence, ignorance, lack of tact, lack of patience, lack of sympathy and comprehension. These are the defects of a certain type of missionary, which are recognized by all Englishmen living abroad, but to which the great missionary societies do not seem to be sufficiently alive. It is for them to improve the training, the organization, and the methods of their servants. If this can not be done—if the old haphazard system be allowed to go on—missionaries will prove themselves in the future, as in the past, to be sometimes a source of weakness rather than of strength to the country to which they belong."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AN interesting example of the growth of religious charity occurs in a poem published in *The Independent* (August 2). The author, a Jewess, honors in this Protestant journal the devotion of the Roman Catholic priests who pronounced absolution to the men of unknown faith imprisoned in the burning *Saale* in the recent Hoboken fire.

DR. FALK, who died recently in Germany, has almost been forgotten, altho at one time, as the initiator of the anti-clerical May laws of 1873, his fame was world-wide. These laws occasioned the contest between Bismarck and the Roman Catholic Church called the *Kulturkampf*. In seven months four archbishops in Germany, seven bishops, and one hundred and twenty priests in the dioceses of Cologne alone were deprived and expelled. Archbishop Ledochowski, later made cardinal by the Pope and still later made the Prefect of the Roman Propaganda, was imprisoned for two years. After being in full force for over a decade, these laws were repealed in 1887 as the result of an agreement between Prussia and the Vatican.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CHIEF COMMAND IN CHINA.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts, the long dispute as to who shall lead the allied forces in the far East has been settled by the compliance of all the nations interested with Germany's selection of General Field-Marshal Graf v. Waldersee. It has not been easy to find a commander who would be fairly acceptable to all parties concerned. For a long time it seemed as if a Japanese should lead the allies, as Japan is likely to furnish the largest body of troops. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) said several weeks ago:

"A Russian and a Japanese general are commanding troops side by side. That will not do. There must be an acknowledged head. The English mention Lord Wolseley. Kaiser Wilhelm does not appear to be specially anxious to appoint a German, and he has even pointed out a Frenchman, General Bailloud, as a fitting commander. The highest in rank on the spot is General Yamagushi; but the Russians object to a Japanese. Yet the number of troops must have some weight in the choice, and if Japan really sends 50,000 men, she ought to be entitled to the chief command."

The other powers, however, for fear of offending Russia, could not be brought to appoint a Japanese. *Ost-Asien* (Berlin) expressed itself to the following effect:

The number and equipment of the Japanese forces certainly should insure her the leadership. But it is vain to suppose that the jealousy of Russia can be overcome. The American troops, too, may be prejudiced against an Asiatic leader. The Japanese, on the other hand, if they can not have the appointment of a commander-in-chief, will consent only to a German.

In England, the prevalent impression seemed to be that the United States Government, for electioneering purposes, would reject an Englishman. *Punch*, in an amusing series of hypothetical telegrams passing between the British and other governments on the subject, gives the following:

"*Washington.*—Would willingly agree, but election coming on. If English general born in America of Irish father and German mother, or German father and Irish mother, could be appointed, might be able to consent. Could find here Irish-German-American colonel and make him general. Should prefer this."

"*Washington.*—Rather busy forthcoming election. Don't mind much. Would agree any nationality if of Irish-German descent."

"*Washington.*—No time. Election. Have anybody. Provided Irish or German."

Tokyo.—Suggest offering command Aguinaldo."

"*Washington*—Never. Better Kruger."

To the appointment of a British commander-in-chief objections were offered in Europe which were of a more serious character. The *Journal de Paris* says:

"The English papers persistently advocate the appointment of an English general. They assert in an authoritative tone that 'England alone can furnish soldiers of such authority and experience as to be able to command such an expedition.' When we read such things we ask ourselves whether we are awake or dreaming. For the course of the South African war has precisely shown that England is least prepared to furnish the essentials of a great war. England has neither an army, nor a commissariat department, nor a trained staff, nor capable commanders. Her officers have become the laughing-stock of Europe. . . . There are sufficient reasons to prevent England from being entrusted with the leadership, independently of the fact that there is sufficient cause to distrust her diplomacy."

Everything pointed to the ultimate choice of a German, and even in England this was acknowledged. *The Daily Chronicle* (London), during the course of a lengthy article, expressed itself to the following effect:

An Englishman is out of the question; all the powers are opposed to such a choice. We English will not permit the appointment of a Russian; the Russians oppose the choice of a Japanese; the French have too little discipline to furnish a strong man. The best way out of the difficulty is to ask the German Emperor to pick out a commander-in-chief from his generals. It is well-known that the German officer is the best-trained soldier. During the South African war, moreover, he has pushed himself unpleasantly forward as a critic. It is time to compel the critic to show what he can do, and the Chinese imbroglio will give him a chance to show whether he knows his trade. The oddest part of the business is that the spirit of the German general staff will manifest itself on both sides, for the Chinese have also been trained according to German methods. But if the German commander-in-chief fails, the proud Teuton will learn to be a little more humble. If Germany is given the chief command on shore, we can demand compensation in the shape of the chief command over the allied fleets.

The German papers have not taken to the appointment of a German very warmly. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"We can afford to anticipate English criticism, but the tone in which the British press comment upon the possibility of the appointment of a German shows what difficulties a German chief must expect from the British troops. Perhaps many English only wish to make it appear that we hanker after the chief command in order to arouse jealousy against us. But Russia and France will see through this game. The only power which could appoint a commander without arousing jealousies is France. Perhaps a French general can be found. Despite the London *Daily Chronicle*, the discipline of the French army is superior to that of the British."

The *Post* (Berlin), which often voices official opinion, said:

"As far as we can ascertain, our Government receives the suggestion that a German should be appointed as commander-in-chief rather coolly. If such a wish is uttered by all the powers, we will accept the responsibility. But we are aware that this throws upon us responsibilities much in excess of our present interests in China. Germany certainly does not wish for the chief command. We will gladly receive any strong man who can lead the allied troops to victory."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KING HUMBERT'S ASSASSINATION.

THE overwhelming majority of the Italian people, as represented by their press, sincerely deplore the death of King Humbert. The *Secolo* (Milan) says:

"Nothing could better express the feelings of the people than Queen Margerita's words: 'This is the greatest crime of the age; Umberto was a good and loyal man, who loved his people and hated no one.' There must be something radically wrong with our social system since we can produce so many murderers. King Humbert respected the constitution, and there was no reason to hate him. He was ever ready to assist in allaying suffering, he was of a liberal turn of mind, and his prudence never forsook him."

It has often been pointed out that the crown has little power in Italy, Parliamentarism, with all its corruption, being mainly responsible for the sad state of Italy's finances and the overtaxation which is supposed to cause so much discontent. Professor Villari, in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), expressed himself to the following effect in a recent article:

"It is a remarkable fact that Italians of all classes are dissatisfied with their Government. That is nothing new. We were dissatisfied before, and justly so, when we were groaning beneath the yoke of the Austrian, the Bourbons, and the Pope. Yet even in those days each particular tyrant had his partizans, ready to defend him and his system against any one. But to-day the very men who founded the Government, and those who benefit by it, speak ill of the system. The worst is that this Government has not been forced upon us. We have chosen it, we have constituted it. We speak ill of ourselves by denouncing it. That is

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worse than the over-confidence with which we formerly regarded ourselves."

The King, however, was powerless to interfere. He did what he could, he gave up a large part of the income guaranteed to him, he was ever ready to help in times of famine, pestilence, and earthquakes. Among the Romans he was called "the Royal Samaritan." Nor does his death change the situation. As the *Temps* (Paris) says:

"Nothing is altered, either in Italy or in Europe. The bullets of the murderer have cut short a valuable human life, it is true, but economically and politically everything will go on as before. Amid the sorrowful cries which announce that the King is dead is heard the encouraging 'Long live the King!'"

As usual, international action is suggested for the better supervision of the anarchists, and the prevention of anarchist crimes as well as the apprehension of successful assassins. More than ever, swift punishment and denial of public trials is demanded for anarchist criminals. *The Daily Mail* (London) says:

"The typical anarchist is of the lowest, most degenerate type, a human being who has reverted to a wild animal. But from Wilkes Booth to Ravachol and Sipido and Bresci one desire has been predominant in such criminals—the craving to be talked about and to be upon all men's mouths. That being so, it is an open question whether it would not be best to try these miscreants in secret. If they vanished entirely from outward life and died to the world the moment their attempt was made, the strongest motive for crime would be removed. The frequency and success of attacks upon sovereigns has compelled us to look for an antidote. Is it not possible that in the loss of the coveted infamy and in the stern and silent infliction of the death penalty this antidote may be found?"

The death penalty, however, has been abolished in Italy. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* suggests in sober earnest that those professing anarchism should be branded in their faces as a preventive measure. Being thus made known to all, argues the paper, the anarchist could not approach his victim. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* thinks the anarchist who is taken red-handed should be shot at once, but his name should not be published. Indeed, many papers think that half the incentive to assassination would be gone if justice worked more silently. The *Epoca* (Madrid) says:

"Kaiser Wilhelm II. has given orders that no prisoners be made among the Boxers. They defend their country against threatened dismemberment, but they do so in a manner which is nothing less than criminal. Why, then, should quarter be given to those enemies of society who, under the pretext of assisting liberty and democracy, commit the most atrocious crimes? It would be even better to confiscate anarchist literature than to prevent the Boxers from obtaining arms. For it is this literature which creates the assassin."

The Outlook (London) says:

"To leave the author of such crimes to the tender mercies of the mob were to meet outrage with outrage. To suppress certain sections of the press were in all probability to cut a root which has very little to do with the nourishment of the plant. Raids upon anarchist groups with a sound legislative enactment for authority will probably result in the bringing to justice of a few handfuls of puffy, taxpaying, argumentative persons who have as little real murder in their hearts as an india-rubber doll. Indeed, the only measures which seem to carry with them the merits of common sense and practicality are those of continuous protection and absolute silence when crimes of this nature are committed. . . . To make it penal to publish the name or antecedents of an assassin might go a long way. At all events, it would effect a ruinous reduction in the rewards of ambitious crime, and it should be worth trying. Legislative steps in this direction might seem to savor of Russia; but desperate ills need desperate remedies, whether Russian or otherwise."

The Westminster Gazette (London) points out that the Shah of Persia, whose life was threatened in Paris a few days after King Humbert's assassination, is also a much better monarch than the majority of Eastern rulers. The anarchist who tried to kill him certainly could not have had any mandate. He may, however, have been inflamed by reading sensational accounts, such as the American "yellow" press publish about all foreign potentates. Another attempted assassination is that of King Charles of Rumania. The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) describes some of the ordinary precautions taken for the protection of the German Emperor, as follows:

"Soldiers are rarely used, except on state occasions. The police alone do the work. One precaution is that the Kaiser generally rides and drives very fast, except during parades, when six mounted policemen march on each side. Policemen in plain clothes are also stationed along the whole route in this case. The carriage step folds down, which prevents a sudden entrance into the vehicle. When the Emperor takes an airing, the carriage is followed by two members of the bicycle squad; this explains why, when a petition is thrown into the carriage, it is always a bicycle policeman who ascertains the personality of the petitioner. The most difficult work is that of the political police, who have to supervise the arrival of strangers and keep in touch with the secret police of all other capitals of the world."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KINC OF SERVIA'S MARRIAGE.

IT is not so unusual to see high-born ladies marry "ye squires of low degree," and the legendary King Cophetua has many historical parallels, tho the brides may not have been beggar-maids; but seldom has society been shocked by such unconventional marriages as have been lately occurring. The Crown Prince of Austria, his illustrious aunt, and the Bavarian princes are examples of light-hearted unconventionality, not to speak of the Mecklenburg princess who linked her somewhat clouded reputation with the doubtful nobility of a Pope-made earl. The most interesting marriage of this kind is, however, the union of Alexander I., King of Servia, with Draga Maschin, a former lady-in-waiting of Queen Natalie, his mother. The Belgrade correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The House of Olerenovich is not ancient; little more than a hundred years ago its founder walked behind the plow. King Alexander's mother herself was not of the highest nobility. But the Servians are an ambitious, pushing people, and King Alexander has forgotten what is due to them. Not only is Draga Maschin forty years old, while he is only twenty-four, but her reputation is not good. It is whispered that her first husband, a civil engineer, committed suicide on her account, and her life in Paris certainly gave rise to many tales."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) points out that the character of a woman is not necessarily bad because "society" whispers piquant *on-dits* about her. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) has the following from a Servian courtier:

"It is true that the bride is one of the most highly educated women of Servia. Queen Natalie therefore thought that the society of Draga Maschin would be beneficial to her son, tho she hardly thought he would marry the widow. When 'Dragiza' left Biarritz for Belgrade, her drawing-room became one of the most important social centers, especially to men. Milan did not interfere with his son's passion, tho he feared her influence. She is certainly a woman of high ability and intellectual powers. The difficulty is her age. After a short five years it may affect the succession."

King Alexander was aware of the opposition he would arouse, but he appeals to his people. In his proclamation he expresses himself to the following effect:

I know that the people wish me to give them a queen, thus insuring the continuance of the dynasty. For this reason I choose a wife which will give peace and happiness to my home, and I hope that my home may set a good example. The Servian

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dynasty has sprung from the people; in this rests its power. The Servian people have made themselves independent through their own efforts, and their King has a right to choose a wife from this people. The Queen will feel for the people, for she is the granddaughter of Milosch, one of the founders of modern Servia.

The marriage has caused a serious breach between ex-King Milan and his son. Milan has resigned as commander-in-chief. But as Milan is known as one of the most worthless, most profligate men who ever occupied a throne, the estrangement between father and son is regarded as beneficial rather than harmful from a political point of view. The Czar of Russia has congratulated King Alexander, and the *Russkya* (St. Petersburg) welcomes the possibility that Draga Maschin may put an end to Milan's influence. The *Journal des Débats* also expects much from the new Queen. *The Speaker* (London) says:

"That King Alexander should marry a maid-of-honor is after all less surprising than it sounds. The Obrenovitch dynasty has never affected to forget its very recent peasant origin. That Madame Drega Maschin will shortly be Queen of the Servians is of much less consequence than the final elimination of ex-King Milan. With him goes a corrupt element in the life of the young kingdom. He no longer commands the army, and, unless he attempts a counter-revolution, will henceforth be powerless for evil. On the whole the young King's democratic marriage makes for peace in the Balkans and content in Servia itself. He has shown the sort of passionate strength which ought to endear him to a romantic people. By making terms with Russia he has also *ipso facto* improved his relations with all his smaller neighbors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE situation in South Africa has not developed as satisfactorily as the British public expected. Those papers which, at the fall of Pretoria, regarded the war as practically a "closed affair," are still giving it constant attention. Lord Roberts's successes are, so far, free from decisive results, and there is even some talk of his return home. The British army is naturally somewhat weakened by the hardships of the campaign, and many of the volunteers are anxious to return. The correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) writes from Bloemfontein: "Enteric of a virulent type has been laying men low . . . The other day there were just sixty funerals here! Fifty in the day were quite common; and, as you may imagine the cemetery is well filled with the remains of the best fighting stock of Britain." The British Government admits a total loss of about 30,000 men, but the newspapers arrive at different conclusions, which make it appear that the British losses in killed, wounded, and invalided from disease are larger than the Boer forces were in the beginning of the war. The Toronto *Telegram*, an ardent supporter of the war, argues as follows:

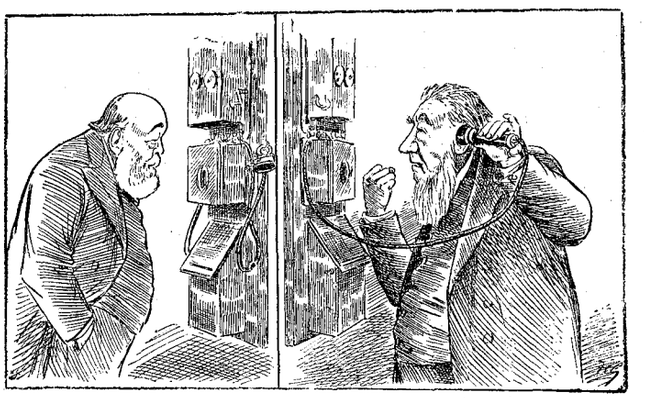
"Invalids in South African hospitals on July 14 were not included in the total of over 22,000 invalids sent back to England. It is safe to assume that the invalids temporarily unfit for service would make a total not far from another 22,000. Thus the army as a whole would show twenty-two per cent. of invalids sent back to England or in hospital in South Africa."

Reynold's Newspaper calculates that, by the end of July, the total losses can not have been far short of 60,000. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"In any case, the last stage of the war has begun. And it is quite probable that it will be in some ways the most difficult. The Lydenburg country is admirably suited to Boer tactics, and it is too much to hope that Kruger should meet the fate of Cronje. There is this to be said, that he must find supplies more difficult to obtain without a railway behind him. But it is instructive to note how wrong we were last year in believing that the Boers could not fight when the grass was off the veldt. De Wet is doing practically what he likes, and our communications can not be regarded as safe. He has an easy game to play, of course, being hampered by no base or communications. But he is certainly keeping his end up with a pertinacity which we can not but regard with admiration, mixed with a considerable amount of annoyance."

It appears that the Boers are very successful, in their attacks upon British supply-trains, and that Lord Roberts has not always as many provisions as could be wished. This interference with British supplies appears barbarous to *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh), which says:

"By removing some rails on the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway they succeeded in wrecking a supply train, with the result that thirteen men were killed and thirty-nine injured. This is not war. It is not even guerilla warfare. It is wanton and cruel mischief-doing. It is scoundrelism. It is murder. . . . Clearly the best thing that can happen to these Christian heroes is to be put under strict British government and taught a little common morality under British magistrates. Fortunately they are now getting near the end of their tether. Save in one corner of the Transvaal the regular war is over. Having dealt with the Boers as soldiers, we shall al o deal with them as male-



LORD SALISBURY: "Are you there? You'd better behave yourself!"
MR. KRUGER: "Are you there? I wish I could get at you?"

The further Blue-book on South Africa just issued contains some interesting communications between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Kruger. Lord Salisbury warned Mr. Kruger that if British prisoners of war were not properly treated the Presidents of the two republics would be held personally responsible. Mr. Kruger replied that if those who brought about the war were not at a safe distance from the theater of war he would also indulge in threats.—*Westminster Gazette* (*London*).

factors if they go on committing such crimes as the derailing of trains."

The British commanders, because of this continued resistance, have begun, according to British accounts, to lay the country waste for miles wherever a Boer detachment has been able to interrupt the communications. The wives and children of such Pretoria Boers as are still in the field have been ordered from their homes into the cities where they will be under closer surveillance. Several proclamations signed by General Rundle confiscate the property of Boers who fail to give instant notice of a Boer commando near them; others decree the destruction of any farm at which Boers may have rested, unless the owner did his best to inform the British military authorities. The Orange Free State being technically annexed, the Freestaters who continue to fight are called rebels.

The *Volkstem*, now published at Lydenburg, charges that attempts are made to end the war by means of bribery. It relates the following:

"Commandant-General Louis Botha has been offered £10,000 a year, and Assistant Commandant-General de la Rey a like amount for ending the war. General Botha does not doubt that similar offers were made to President Steyn and General de Wet. It must be admitted that the plan is shrewd enough. If these

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four leaders were out of the way, the whole nation could be sent into exile."

The *Staats Courant* asserts that the Boers who accept British rule are dragooned into rendering the British soldiery such menial service as is generally performed by the negroes, and their wives and daughters must wait upon the conquerors.

Few British correspondents describe the Boers in a favorable light. Hales, of *The Daily News*, who is an Australian, is one of these few. He writes:

"I want to place it on record that in my opinion the Boer farmer is as clean in his home life, as loving in his domestic arrangements, as pure in his morals as any class of people I have ever met. After six months', or nearly six months', close and careful observation of their habits, I have arrived at the conclusion that the Boer farmer, and his son and daughter, will compare very favorably with the farming folk of Australia, America, and Great Britain."

Poultney Bigelow, in an article in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart), remarks that the majority of the British soldiers respect the Boers; but, as in the American Civil War, the politicians and newspaper men who keep their own skins out of harm's way make enough noise to drown the voice of the soldiers.

Reports published on the Continent of the manner in which the war is alleged to be carried on affect public opinion of Europe very seriously. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"There are strange things happening in South Africa, and it is time that England showed some respect. The British press informs us, as if it were the most natural thing in the world, that the families of the Pretoria Boers were driven from their homes and sent into the Boer lines, and we know that the property of such men as Fischer and Wessels was wantonly destroyed because they exerted themselves on behalf of their country's independence. All these proceedings are against the usages of civilized nations."

The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) prints an article headed 'The Anglo-Saxon Peril,' in which Mme. Waszklewiez de Schilfgaarde, the international peace advocate, describes the growing barbarism of the British as more dangerous to Europe than the Chinese danger. The paper says: "There is no doubt that a formidable anger has been aroused throughout the civilized world, and that public opinion will not oppose the formation of an anti-British coalition of such strength that resistance will be very difficult."

The *Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* remarks:

"There is nothing new in the British plan to establish peace and British rule by creating a desert. Tacitus censured a similar attempt by the Romans. But this policy has never been advocated more mercilessly than in the British press. Such pitiless cruelty must sooner or later be revenged upon the nation which is guilty of it. But that the Boers will be rendered more amenable by it, is hardly to be believed."

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says:

"If the British Government hope for a speedy conclusion of the war, they appear to us too sanguine. The Chinese troubles seem to have aroused fresh hopes among the Boers, and justly so. Durban is not noted for trustworthy news from South Africa, yet there may be something in the despatch announcing that overtures have been made to President Kruger. If England were forced to withdraw 50,000 men from South Africa, Mr. Kruger would be able to obtain more than the 'honorable peace' Lord Salisbury is willing to offer now."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The German Peril.—In the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a writer points out that a new danger to the peace of the world has arisen through the fact that Kaiser Wilhelm has overcome the conservatism of his people, and may expect to obtain the necessary financial support for his supposed ambitions. The opinions given are represented as those of a French diplomat who does not wish his name to be mentioned. "But," says the writer of the article, "that is a matter of small moment, as the subject of our conversation is of great interest and likely to furnish food for reflection." We summarize as follows:

The Germans are about to conquer a place for themselves in the world, thanks to the self-sufficiency of the English and the want of enterprise on the part of France. The German works hard, he is content with a position which the Englishman would not take, and which the Frenchman would not accept. . . . On the whole, the German fares well, and as long as Germany did not aspire to rival the colonial powers she did not arouse animosity.

But the Kaiser is changing all this. The Germans are no longer satisfied to be absorbed by other races, and to work for the political standing of the people among whom they have settled. They aspire to equality, and that, considering their numbers and ability, constitutes a veritable danger. The German colonist is no longer an acquisition, but a rival, and as such an enemy. Let the German emigrant think that he can afford to remain German because a powerful fleet is ready to protect him, and he will be less easily managed. Hence, where he was welcome as a pioneer, he will be feared as a possible conqueror. The Chinese question is a good illustration of the troubles which await the world if Germany is permitted to increase in power. By her aggression in China, she has forced the other powers to become aggressive. This change in the attitude of Germany is full of danger for the future, and tho the question may as yet be an abstract one, it must be studied in connection with the problems of the Far East.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHINESE IDEA OF VERACITY.

NO race is so accomplished in the use of sophistry for the purpose of gaining time or evading an obligation as are the Chinese. Plain statements are, on the whole, difficult to obtain from them, and one is never sure how they will twist their words. Thus if the Chinese say that the Europeans in Peking are alive and well, they know well enough what we mean by it; but they can rake up some text from their classics to show that a man ought to be regarded as "alive" if all his skeleton hangs together. A mandarin anxious to show that it was not necessary to execute any one in his district can let a criminal starve to death, and truthfully say that he did not require the executioner. Nothing illustrates this better than the following description of the treatment accorded to ambassadors on a former occasion, which the Paris *Matin* takes from Count d'Henisson's account:

"The prisoners in the hands of the Chinese in 1860 were the Frenchmen Col. Foullon de Grandchamp, Captain Chanoine, Lieutenants Ader and Gaguy, Intendant Dubut, Interpreter Duluc, and the diplomats de Lauterac, de Bastard, and de Meritaus. Of Englishmen, there were Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, Lieutenant Anderson, *The Times* correspondent Bowley, and Messrs. Loch and Parks. The Chinese were informed that negotiations could not be opened unless the prisoners were given up. Prince Kong said 'yes,' but it was a Chinese yes, which means no more than a Chinese no. He repeated the old story: the prisoners were well, they would be released when peace had been concluded, their presence was needed in Peking as hostages. The march of the allies was continued. The Chinese then sent back five of the prisoners. M. de Lauterac seemed to have grown a head smaller. He was dressed in an old Chinese woman's skirt. His tortured hands had assumed an S shape. He had been fettered with ropes which, when he complained, were wetted to make them shrink, and thus eat deeper into his flesh. Yet while he was thus treated, Prince Kong had written as follows to Baron Gros: 'I have the honor to inform you that I have given orders that M. de Lauterac shall be treated with the greatest consideration and respect.' A few days later, the rest of the prisoners were returned. 'We are bringing them, they are all here,' pleasantly cried the little mandarin who walked in front of the vehicle. There was a wild jumble of half-rotten coffins and coffinless skeletons in it. Chinese probity demanded that the entire skeletons of those who had been tortured to death should be returned."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Gifford writes from Basel, June 11, 1900:

The city of Basel has made within the last few years a series of experiments in street-paving that may have a certain interest on account of the employment on a small scale of American pitch pine, as well as by reason of the general importance of the subject.

It appears, from an official report, that the first wood pavement was laid in 1888 in one of the chief thoroughfares, the owners of the contiguous property being obliged to pay the difference between the cost of stone and wood pavement. The material used was the fir (*Pinus abies*), a tree that covers the neighboring Jura and Black Forest, and gives to the latter region its name. In a few years this pavement became worthless, and the Government required the property owners to pay half the expense of new pavement and of repairs to the old, grading and the *béton* support being still at the charge of the city. At the same time, an effort was made to secure greater durability by an improved treatment of the wood blocks and by securing uniformity in the material, lack of which had been one of the chief causes of the rapid destruction of the pavement. These preparatory measures were executed by the Government itself instead of by the contractors, as in the first instance, and somewhat better results were obtained. Still, in a short time repairs were needed, and in five or six years the complete renewal of the pavement was imperatively necessary. The lack of sunlight in the narrow streets which are most frequented promotes the decay of the wood. In the single large square where that material is employed, it has proved more satisfactory. But the concentration of the traffic on the parts of the street not occupied by the tram lines, and the sharp shoe-calks of the horses, especially in the damp winter weather, soon literally hacked the pavement to pieces.

For the present, the extension of the wood-pavement system has been abandoned; but the renewal of that now existing must be provided for, because of the expense of the stratum of *beton*. For this purpose, however, fir blocks will no longer be employed. Several other woods are under consideration. American pitch pine, tried on a small scale a few years ago, is rejected on the ground that it has so much waste (sap-wood) that its inspection is extremely difficult. Larch from the canton of Valais (*Pinus larix*, a species strongly resembling American larch, or hackmatack) was laid experimentally in 1894, and is now in such a condition that an existence of nine or ten years is anticipated. It is said that this material has proved fairly satisfactory in Paris. Oak and pine are rejected, both on account of their too great cost and their relative unsuitableness for the purpose. On the whole, it is thought most practicable to use a new material which is said to be in favor in Dresden and Leipsic—the Australian karri wood.

Below is a tabular statement of the presumed cost per square meter (10.7642 square feet) and the estimated duration of the different kinds of wood already used, or under consideration:

Wood.	*Price.*	*Duration, years.*
Fir from Jura or Bernerober-land, already used	$1.98	5 to 7
Fir, in future	2.22	6 to 7
Larch from Valais	2.35	9 to 10
Larch from the Grisons	2.88	9 to 10
Pitch pine from America	2.75	10
Karri wood	3.86	18

According to this computation, karri blocks would have to be renewed but twice in thirty-six years, costing only $7.72 per square meter, while fir must be renewed six times in that period, at a cost of $13.32. Karri wood will therefore be used for renewing the existing wood pavement.

For the streets now paved with cobble-stones from the Rhine, as well as for the macadamized streets that are to be paved, it is proposed to use larger hewn quarry-stone. A quartz sandstone from Alsace which was laid on trial a few years ago has given excellent results. By setting such stones closely and carefully together, it is claimed that a smooth, durable street is obtained which is almost as noiseless as one paved with wood, costs only $2.50 per cubic meter (35.316 cubic feet), and will last thirty years. As a further experiment, a certain quantity of Belgian porphyry is to be used—a stone said to be extremely durable, and requiring hardly any expenditure for repairs.

Consul Murphy writes from Magdeburg, May 23, 1900:

Attention has been attracted in Germany to a new method of packing butter, which has been tried, with very satisfactory results, in connection with shipments from Melbourne to Kimberley. This method, which, it is said, has already been extensively adopted in Australia, consists in placing the butter in a box formed of six plates of ordinary window-glass, whose edges are closed with gummed paper; the glass box is covered with a layer of burnt gypsum (plaster of Paris) 6 to 7 mm. (about one-fifth of an inch) thick, and is then wrapped in specially prepared water-proof packing-paper. As gypsum is a bad conductor of heat, a regular temperature is maintained within the glass box. At present, the cases are made of sufficient size to contain 100 kgm. (220 pounds) of butter.

This idea may prove of special value to firms in the United States engaged in shipping butter and other articles to tropical countries, especially if the question as to the proper size and construction of the boxes be given additional consideration. It seems likely, moreover, that this system of protecting delicate articles may be found useful even in the home market.

Consul-General Long transmits from Cairo, May 22, 1900, the following extracts from the report for 1899 of the British Chamber of Commerce for Egypt, just published:

The history of prices during the last year shows an unprecedentedly large development in the spinning of Egyptian cotton. In our last report we referred to the then increased margin of price between American and Egyptian cotton as likely to curtail the spinning of the latter. This was partially correct through the first half of the year, but an active demand sprang up early in the summer for new-crop cotton, and large buying was done by spinners in almost all countries, especially in England and the United States. Prices had by December 31 advanced to 12⅝ dollars, and have since (early February, 1900) advanced a further 3½ dollars, the trade still being active. The result of all this is that the margin between middling American and good, fair Egyptian in Liverpool has increased to 3¾ d. per pound. This illustrates what can only be called a revolution in the trade of Egyptian cotton, and is probably due, for the most part, to the newly invented process of "mercerizing"—making silken-looking goods out of cotton. This process has been tried with goods made of American cotton; but this does not lend itself so well as Egyptian cotton. Consequently, this new trade has come upon the latter, and has taken large and profitable proportions.

The crop has been a good one, and will probably

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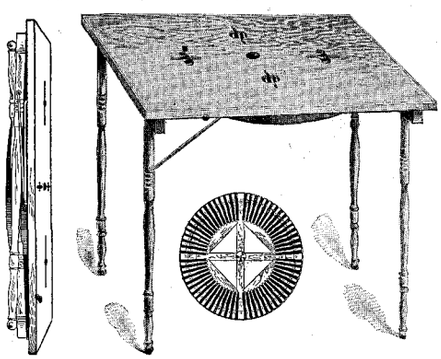

Play Whist?

Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

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show a yield of 6,500,000 cantars (810,550,000 pounds), or 1,000,000 cantars (124,700,000 pounds) more than *in 1898 (1 Turkish cantar = 124.7 pounds).* The quality has been clean and generally of good staple; in some instances superior to that of 1898. This is attributable to the less abundant supply of water at ripening time. It is a common fallacy among the fellaheen that water should be used whenever and in whatever quantity it may be available, and there is often an overwatering, producing too much wood and leaf in the plants, to the detriment of the fruit. During the last summer and autumn, owing to the low flood of the Nile, water was less freely put on the land, and the result was beneficial. On the other hand, when the water-supply was insufficient, the crops produced were of short, poor staple.

The figures of exports suffice to show how eagerly the crop has been bought up. The total export from September 1 to December 31 was 3,148,109 cantars (392,569,192 pounds), against 2,137,990 cantars (266,607,353 pounds), an excess of 1,010,119 cantars (125,961,839 pounds), which is the expected increase of crop.

This excess of export is divided thus:

	Cantars.	*Pounds.*
Great Britain	588,000	73,323,600
Continent	221,000	27,558,700
United States	194,000	23,191,800

The quantity of "Abassi" produced has been much less than in 1898, and has commanded high prices, the trade demand for the quality being good. The cultivation of the quality "Yannovich" has increased, and has yielded a fine, long-stapled, handsome cotton, light in color, but not of the whiteness of "Abassi." In staple, it is rather stronger than "Abassi."

The prospects for the crop of 1900 are unfortunately gloomy. The state of the Nile is lower than anything within the knowledge of the irrigation service. The river continues to fall, and the reports from the Sudan give little promise of any early supply of water to mend matters.

The Egyptian cotton crops for the five years past were as follows:

Year.	*Quantity.*	
	Cantars.	Pounds.
1878-79	1,683,749	209,963,500
1888-89	2,723,000	339,538,100
1895-96	5,275,383	657,920,260
1897-98	6,743,128	815,928,061
1898-99	5,589,314	696,987,455

The total exports for 1899 were 379,285 tons, against 412,620 tons in the previous year. To the United Kingdom there were shipped 329,371 tons, against 357,160 tons, and to the Continent 49,914 tons, against 55,460 tons.

Owing to the unprecedentedly low Nile, only a moderate crop is expected next season; but it will probably not affect the exports in the early part of the season, so the total for 1900 may therefore be expected to be much larger than for 1899, seeing the larger quantity available for the first eight months in the year.

Since exports of the present crop began, the United Kingdom has taken 6,120 tons less, and the Continent 11,670 tons more, than in the corresponding period in 1898, and this notwithstanding the higher prices this season; thus showing that the article has found increased favor in France, the only continental country which has taken it.

The crushing industry in Egypt has been active, and the surplus oil, being of good quality, finds a ready sale abroad, as also do all the cakes. An extension of the industry is contemplated.

Consul Nelson writes from Bergen, May 30, 1900:

Cheese of pasteurized milk has until lately been considered almost impossible to produce, and dairymen have been at a loss how to use the churn milk, which has been sold as feed for pigs or thrown away. A short time ago, a chemist at Stockholm—Dr. Frans Elander—succeeded in effecting a preparation which solved the above-mentioned difficulties. Owing to this discovery, which has been named "caseol," palatable and nourishing cheese, free of bacillus tuberculosis, can now be made from pasteurized skim-milk. This preparation has, moreover, the excellent quality of rendering cheese more digestible. Several dairies in London have made experiments with caseol, with the same favorable result. I will gladly procure samples of caseol for any of our dairymen who may desire to make trials with it.

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PERSONALS.

History of King Humbert's Famous House.—The house of Savoy is one of the oldest princely houses in Europe. Its founder was Humbert the White-handed, who was a son of Amadeus, who was the great-grandson of Boso of Provence, who was the father of the Emperor Louis the blind. In 1027, Rudolph III. of Arles presented to Humbert the counties of Savoy and Maurienne, and the Emperor Conrad gave him the Salic Chablis and the lower Valais. From this old Humbert the princes of Savoy are descended. Humbert the White-handed died in 1048, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Amadeus I., and later by his fourth son, Otho, who, through marriage, acquired the counties of Turin and Aosta. Thus began the process by which the house of Savoy, during nine centuries, has appropriated to itself the whole of Italy. During that time the princes of Savoy have borne in mind the words of Charles Emmanuel III., to treat Italy as an artichoke, to be eaten leaf by leaf. In 1333, Count Amadeus founded a law of primogeniture, which strengthened the family and which led to the acquisition of the territory of Nice. Early in the next century the counts of Savoy assumed the title of duke. Two years later they took to themselves the principality of Piedmont, and early in the eighteenth century obtained the Island of Sicily. With that acquisition came to them royalty and the title of king. In 1720, Sicily was exchanged for Sardinia, but the title of king remained. At the peace of 1815, Genoa, with its territory, was added to the Sardinian crown. The last of the male line of Savoy died with King Carlo Felice in 1831, and the crown fell to Carlo Alberto, a descendant of one of the younger branches of the family. He abdicated the throne on March 23, 1849, in favor of his son, the late Victor Emmanuel II. By the peace of 1859, King Victor Emmanuel obtained Lombardy, and soon afterward Parma, Modena, the Romagna, Tuscany, Sicily, and Naples. In 1866, Mantua and Venetia came into the kingdom, and in 1870 the last leaf of the artichoke was eaten by the house of Savoy with the absorption of the papal states. King Humbert was a practical, hard-headed, sensible man of business in spite of his ancient descent. He carried insurance upon his life in greater sums than any other man. His policies aggregated $7,000,000, and his investments in business enterprises through the London Rothschilds amount to $20,000,000.

'Twasn't Mark Twain.—Mark Twain is a good talker, and invariably prepares himself, tho he skilfully hides his preparation by his method of delivery, which denotes that he is getting his ideas and phrases as he proceeds. He is an accomplished artist in this way. His peculiar mode of expression always seems contagious with an audience, and a laugh would follow the most sober remark. It is a singular fact that an audience will be in a laughing mood when they first enter the lecture-room; they are ready to burst out at anything and everything. In the town of Colchester, Conn., there was a good illustration of

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Rheumatism

Mr. J. F. Brookfield writes from Salisbury, N. C.: "While in Knoxville, Tenn., last December, I met an elderly gentleman, a professor of music, who had been troubled for several years with rheumatism. I told him I would send down, before I left town, a bottle of Tartarlithine, which I believed would help him if it didn't entirely cure him. While in Montgomery, this trip, his son told me it did his father so much benefit that they had written to you to send their father half a dozen bottles. The benefit given to the old gentleman is very remarkable, after exhausting all the physician's skill, and the legion of remedies advertised for his complaint had been used."

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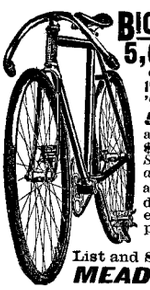

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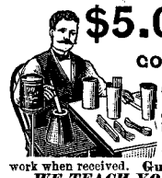

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this, the Hon. Demsham Hornet having a most unpleasant experience at the expense of Mark Twain. Mr. Clemens was advertised to lecture in the town of Colchester, but for some reason failed to arrive. In the emergency the lecture committee decided to employ Mr. Hornet to deliver his celebrated lecture on temperance; but so late in the day was this arrangement made that no bills announcing it could be circulated, and the audience assembled, expecting to hear Mark Twain. No one in the town knew Mr. Clemens, or had ever heard him lecture, but they entertained the idea that he was funny, and went to the lecture prepared to laugh. Even those upon the platform, excepting the chairman, did not know Mr. Hornet from Mark Twain; and so, when his name was introduced, thought nothing of the name, as they knew Mark Twain was a pen-name, and supposed his real name was Hornet.

Mr. Hornet bowed politely, looked about him, and remarked: "Intemperance is the curse of the country." The audience burst into a merry laugh, He knew it could not be at his remark, and thought his clothes must be awry; and he asked the chairman, in a whisper, if he was all right, and received "yes" for an answer. Then he said: "Rum slays more than disease!" Another, but louder laugh followed. He could not understand it, but proceeded: "It breaks up happy homes!" Still louder mirth. "It is carrying young men down to death and hell!" Then came a perfect roar of applause. Mr. Hornet began to get excited. He thought they were poking fun at him, but he went on: "We must crush the serpent!" A tremendous howl of laughter. The men on the platform, except the chairman, squirmed as they laughed. Then Hornet got mad. "What I say is gospel truth," he cried. The audience fairly bellowed with mirth. Hornet turned to a man on the stage, and said: "Do you see anything ridiculous in my remarks or behavior?" "Yes; ha ha! Go on!" replied the roaring man. "This is an insult," cried Hornet, wildly dancing about. More laughter, and cries of "Go on, Twain."

Then the chairman began to see through a glass darkly and arose and quelled the merriment, and explained the situation; and the men on the stage suddenly ceased laughing, and the folks in the audience looked sheepish, and they quit laughing, too; and then the excited Mr. Hornet, being thoroughly mad, told them he had never before got into a town so entirely populated with asses and idiots, and having said that, he left the hall in disgust, followed by the audience in deep gloom.—*Ainslee's Magazine.*

Complimenting General Lee. — Few defeated generals have been so revered as was Robert E. Lee. Every Southern man and woman admired him. The author of "A Girl's Life in Virginia" tells a little story that shows how much he was loved by children.

A year after the surrender, General Lee journeyed across the mountains on his old war-horse, Traveler, to pay a visit to the author's mother. On the night of his arrival he said:

"To-day an incident occurred which gratified me more than anything that has happened for a long time. As I was riding over the desolate mountain region I was surprised to find, on a sudden turn in the road, two little girls playing on a large rock. They were poorly clad, and after looking at me a moment began to run away.

"'Children,' said I, 'don't run away! If you knew who I am you wouldn't run away from me.'

"'We do know you,' they answered.

"'You never saw me before,' I said, 'for I never passed along here.'

"'But we know you,' said the children. 'We've got your picture in our house. You're General Lee! We ain't dressed clean enough to see you,' and they scampered off to a hut on the mountainside.

Then the general told of another adventure he had had the same day. While riding through thick woods he met a man who, recognizing him, stopped, and throwing up his hat in the air, exclaimed: "General, please let me cheer you!" and then he hurrahed as loudly as he could.

General Lee was too great a man to be excited by ordinary applause. On the contrary, he was annoyed by a compliment to his valor or skill as a general. But he was touched by the compliment which the two little girls of the mountain paid him: "We ain't dressed clean enough to see you."—*Youth's Companion.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

One or the Other.—"What is an international episode, pa?" "Well, it is either a wedding or a war."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Eternal Remorse.—"Any news from local seats of war?" "Yes; Kentucky, St. Louis, and New Orleans all send word they are very much ashamed of each other."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Not the Same Thing.—FIRST SUMMER GIRL: "Do they have music at your hotel?"

SECOND SUMMER GIRL: "No; but they have two bands."—*Exchange.*

A Hero.—EDITH: "The man I marry must be a hero of the gridiron."

ETHEL: "He will be; if there is any cooking done he'll have to do it."—*Judge.*

Dreaded Result.—"The British nation seems to be taking the Peking horror in rather stoical fashion." "Yes; they are afraid of stirring up Alfred Austin."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

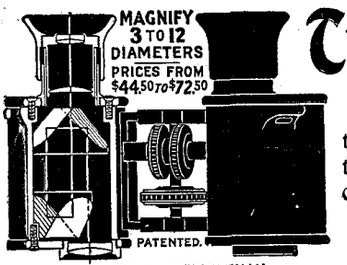
He Had Heard So.—FIRST CHINAMAN: "These Christians favor such widely different doctrines."

SECOND CHINAMAN: "So I believe. Some favor the open door, and others spheres of influence."—*Puck.*

Self-Interest.—SHE: "The author evidently believes in the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number; do you agree with him?"

HE: "Oh, yes; only I believe the greatest number is number one."—*Brooklyn Life.*

An Unfamiliar Implement.—MRS. GRIMM (to



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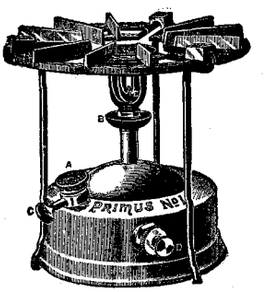

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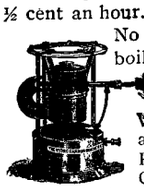

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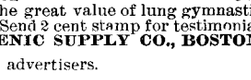

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man holding an ax): "Well, why don't you get to work?"

WEARY: "Where's de directions how ter use dis?"—*Journal.*

Shy of Reports from Shanghai.—MRS. JASON: "Run out and git that there egg, Jehial; it'll jist make the dozen."

MR. JASON: "Dunno whether they's any egg there er not. It's that there Shanghai hen a-cackling."—*Indianapolis Press.*

Opened His Eyes.—NED: "He looks miserable, doesn't he?"

BESS: "Yes; what's the matter with him?"

NED: "Disappointed in love."

BESS: "Why, he married the girl he wanted."

NED: "I know. That's just it."—*Exchange.*

The Cause and Effect.—SMALL CHILD (calling): "'Ere, Billy! Run and fetch ve bloomin' amberlance!"

BILLY (from distance): "Wot's up, ven?"

SMALL CHILD: "Muvver's met ve lydy wot pinched ar door-mat."—*Sketch.*

An Inquiring Mind.—A little East-End girl who had hash for breakfast the other morning looked at the last mouthful of her share long and earnestly as she poised it on her fork. Then she passed it out of sight. But the mystery still engrossed her mind. "Daddy," she said, "what was hash when it was alive?"—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

Pat's Answer.—An Irishman, one of a crew of harvesters, was one day remarking on the cheapness of provisions in Ireland. "Sure," said he, "there you can buy a salmon for sixpence, and a dozen mackerel for twopence." "What made you leave such a fine country, then, Pat?" asked a villager. "Ah, me boy!" was the answer, "but where was the sixpence and twopence to come from?"—*Pilot.*

The Unusual.—"Close the doors of th' air-tight bulkheads!" shouted the captain, for the ship was sinking. A moment later a sailor, ashen pale, with starting eyes and chattering teeth, came staggering up the companionway. "The doors!" he shrieked, in abject terror. "They are actually all right! They close readily." "Merciful heaven!" gasped the captain, and lost his head.—*Detroit Journal.*

In Print.—"Maude," said the one girl, "is so stuck up since they put her picture in the paper that there is no getting along with her." "Goodness!" said the other girl, "what has she been cured of?" "Cured of nothing. You remember the picture she had taken at the time of the masquerade last winter? Well; she has a friend on the paper, and they have gone and published it as the Empress of China!"—*Indianapolis Press.*

Caught.—MISS SPRINGER: "Can you say rapidly. 'She sells sea shells,' without getting your tongue twisted?"

SINGER: "No, nor can you either."

MISS SPRINGER: "Well, can you say, 'What am I doing,' over and over again without getting tied up?"

SINGER: "M-m—don't know, I'll try. 'What am I doing, what am I doing, what am I doing——'"

MISS SPRINGER: "Making a fool of yourself."—*Judge.*

His Reason.—MOTHER (angrily): "Did I see you playing pitch and toss with that little Dougall boy?"

TOMMY: "Yes, ma."

MOTHER: "Well, don't do it again. Do you hear me?"

TOMMY: "Yes, ma. I wont do it no more. He hasn't a ha'penny left."—*Glasgow Evening Times.*

A Feat Beyond Him.—A Scottish prison chaplain, recently appointed, entered one of the cells on his first round of inspection, and with much pomposity thus addressed the prisoner who occupied it: "Well, my man, do you know who I am?" "No, nor I dinna care!" was the nonchalant reply. "Well, I'm your new chaplain." "Oh, ye are? Then I hae heard o' ye before!" "And what did you hear?" returned the chaplain, his curiosity getting the better of his dignity. "Well, I heard that the last twa kirks ye were in ye preached them baith empty; but ye willna find it such an easy matter to do the same wi' this one."—*The King.*

A Broken River-Song.—

Oh! to dream upon the river—
(Mind that steam-launch at the lock!)
See our feathered spray is sparkling—
(You have splashed my Sunday frock)
Dearie, now the stars are peeping—
(We shall miss that "table d'hôte!")
Let us linger in the gloaming—
(Much too late to be afloat!)

Where the weir is softly moaning,
And the silver moonbeams shine,
Let us pluck the water-lilies—
(Forty shillings is the fine.)
Let us cast old Time in prison,
Keep the rushes ever green—
(If you rhapsodize much more, dear,
We shall lose the 9.15!)

—R. C. R., in *Westminster Gazette* (London).

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

August 13.—It is stated in Berlin that the Empress-Dowager has declared her intention to transfer her court to another city if the allies reach Peking.

General Chaffee announces to the War Department that his force has covered half the distance between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

The answer of the United States to the imperial edict of August 8, asking the powers to treat regarding terms of peace, says that no action can be taken before the deliverance of the ministers is assured.

It is the opinion of many that Russia's occupation of New-Chwang justifies the despatch of British troops to Shanghai, and that the other powers will take similar measures in other ports of China.

August 14.—Reports at Shanghai from Peking, dated August 8, are to the effect that the Chinese are again attacking the legations; many high officials have left Peking, news of the capture of Yang-Tsun causing excitement.

A Port Arthur special announces that women and children have been officially notified to leave that place.

The St. Petersburg papers are campaigning against the political activity of Great Britain in the Yang-tse valley.

August 15.—A Shanghai despatch says that allies reached Peking on Monday last; General Chaffee reports on Saturday last that the allies reached Ma-Tow without much opposition.

Opposition to the landing of British troops at Shanghai is being sustained, it is reported,

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by the French and Russian consuls there, and Vice-Admiral Seymour has cabled Lord Salisbury for instructions.

August 16.—The allied forces capture Ching-Chia-Wan, on the road to Peking, suffering slight loss.

The Japanese occupied Tung-Chow, ten miles from Peking, on August 12.

The foreign consuls at Shanghai declare that the British troops should be landed at that point, under an international understanding.

Earl Li sends another appeal to the powers.

August 17.—The relief of the legations is officially announced, the relief column entering Peking on August 15, after much fighting; it is reported that the Empress-Dowager and Prince Tuan fled from Peking to Tsian-Fu, the ancient capital of the empire.

New-Chwang was again attacked on August 13, but the Russians repulsed 2,000 Chinese.

August 18.—In the capture of Peking, the Japanese loss was one hundred killed.

August 19.—A despatch from Taku, China, received in Rome, announces desperate fighting in the streets, the allies bombarding the points resisting.

Admiral Remey reports that the bombardment of the inner walls of Peking is in progress.

SOUTH AFRICA.

August 14.—Lord Roberts reports the continuance of the pursuit of the Boer general De Wet by Generals Kitchener and Methuen.

August 16.—Ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State is said to have died, the result of a wound received while attempting to reach President Kruger; General De Wet is said to have succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

August 17.—General Kitchener, after a forced march, relieved Colonel Hare and the British garrison at Elands River, Western Transvaal; the trial of the conspirators who plotted to capture Lord Roberts began at Pretoria.

August 19.—General De Wet reaches a position in Western Transvaal occupied by General Baden-Powell, whom he summons to surrender.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 13.—Acting under his doctor's advice, Lord Salisbury leaves for a month's rest at Schlucht, a health resort in the Vosges.

August 14.—It is said that the tribes of the Touat Oasis of North Africa have submitted to French authority, and that General Lerviere has occupied Abrar, the chief city of that region.

The Hamburg-American steamer *Deutschland* arrives at Plymouth on a record trip from New York of 5 days 11 hours and 45 minutes.

August 15.—Fifteen Italian detectives, it is said, are being sent to America to shadow the movements of anarchists in the United States.

August 16.—The Japanese Government has given permission to the United States to establish a hospital on Japanese territory.

August 18.—The surrender of the main body of the Colombian revolutionary army is announced.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

August 14.—The "National Party" convention, summoned by a committee in New York, in opposition to both McKinley and Bryan, meets in Indianapolis.

August 16.—The Anti-Imperialist Congress takes formal action, with a few dissenting votes, to support Bryan, so as to defeat McKinley.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 13.—William Steinitz, the famous chess player, dies in New York.

An appeal in the case of Charles F. W. Neely to the United States Supreme Court was taken, and the extradition papers were not signed by Judge Lacombe.

August 14.—Collis P. Huntington, the railway magnate, dies suddenly in the Adirondacks.

August 15.—*Philippines:* General MacArthur reports to the War Department concerning the health of troops. The total is 5,129 sick soldiers, or 8.47 per cent.

A severe race riot occurs in New York, in which several whites and negroes were injured.

August 16.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, dies at Las Vegas, New Mexico.

August 17.—A serious political riot at Mayaguez, in Porto Rico, results in several deaths.

The governor of Georgia orders militia to quell an uprising of negroes in Liberty county, where the blacks outnumber the whites three to one.

August 18.—Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State in Kentucky, is found guilty of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, and is sentenced to life imprisonment.

August 19.—The population of Greater New York is 3,437,202, according to the final figures.

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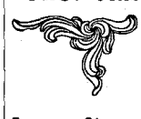
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CHESS.

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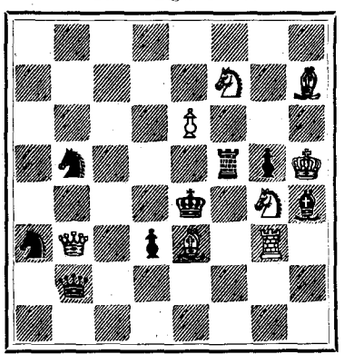
Problem 496.

By Z. MACH.

First Prize, *Leisure Hours* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



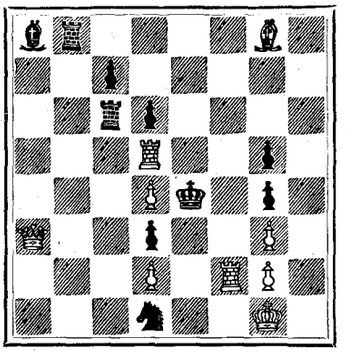
White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 497.

Prize Winner, *Nuova Revista* Problem Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 491.

Key-move, R—Q 8.

No. 492.

1. Q—K 3 / K—Q 4	2. R x P ch / K—B 3	3. B—Q 7, mate	
	2. ..... / K x P	3. Q—Kt 5, *mate*	
1. ..... / B x Q	2. Kt—B 3 / R x Kt	3. B—Kt 2, mate	
	2. ..... / Any other	3. B—Q 7, mate	
1. ..... / Kt—B 7	2. B—Q 7 ch / K—Q 4 (must)	3. Q x P, mate	

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; H. W. Barry, Boston: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.

491 (only): The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. G. Windhurst, Marion, O.; Dr. T. H. Faulkner, Kingston, N. C.; J. G. Overholzer, Dundee, Minn.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee.

Comments (491): "Fine composition by a deft composer"—I. W. B.; "Up to the author's high standard"—C. R. O.; "Admirable"—F. H. J.; "Very fine"—M. M.; "Very good, tho not difficult"—W. W.; "Fine piece of work"—H. W. B.; "A worthy companion of, and in no way inferior to, 475 and 481"—W. R. C.; "Very interesting"—J. G. L.; "Key quite obvious"—W. G. W.

(492): "Ingenious Barry-cade"—I.W. B.; "Shows a stroke of true genius"—C. R. O.; "Well done! Barry"—F. H. J.; "A very fine and difficult 3-er. The "try" Kt—B 2 is the most perfect I ever saw"—M. M.; "The best 3-er for some time"—W. W.; "Cleverly constructed"—J. G. L.; "A finished effort of genius"—W. R. C.

Very many of our solvers failed on 491 because they didn't push the R one square farther. They were satisfied with R—Q 7, which will not do. In 492, Mr. Barry's beautiful "try," Kt—B 2, caught many. The reply is R—K 5; then, if 2 B—Kt 2, Kt x Kt, and no mate.

In addition to those reported, W. E. Hannum, Ward, Pa., and C. D. S., got 489; J. W. Fulton, Milwaukee, 487.

ERRATUM.

In Problem 493, the Rook on White's K R 2 should be Black.

Steinitz.

William Steinitz, one of the Past-Masters of Chess, died on August 12. He was born at Prague, May 17, 1836. His Chess-career began when he was twenty-three years of age, but his first great triumph was in 1861, when he won the prize in the Vienna Tourney. During the next five years, his

WILLIAM STEINITZ.

progress toward the Master's rank was very rapid, and in 1866 he won the distinction of Champion of the World by defeating Professor Anderssen, the distinguished German expert and one of the strongest players in the world. For twenty-eight years, 1866–1894, Steinitz was the recognized Champion of the World, holding and defending the championship a longer period than any other player who had gained this distinction. In 1894 he was defeated by Lasker. At this time Steinitz was fifty-eight years of age, a cripple and suffering from insomnia. But he was always "full of fight," and although his friends advised him not to play the match, he accepted Lasker's challenge, and was defeated by the score: Lasker, 10; Steinitz, 5; Draws, 4. Steinitz was not satisfied with this match; he did not believe that it fairly showed the superiority of Lasker; hence a second match was played in Moscow (1897), which Lasker won by the overwhelming score of 10 to 2 and 5 Draws. This defeat—the loss of the championship which he had held for so many years—affected the veteran so much that he became almost insane, and since that time he never regained his form as a Chess-player. Steinitz was the author of what is known as "modern Chess," or "conservative" play. The Masters before him usually played for brilliant combination, he, however, saw that brilliancies "were not always sound"; therefore he adopted the style of play which resulted in gaining a little advantage—the winning of a Pawn, etc. Not only a great player, one of the greatest the world has ever produced, Steinitz was also one of the profoundest analysts of the science of Chess. As a writer on Chess, he did more, probably, than any other person to popularize the game. From 1863 to 1894 he played 395 games with the greatest players in the world, and won 249, lost 71, and drew 74.

We give a game which at this time is of special interest. It was the last game in the Steinitz-Zukertort match:

Steinitz Gambit.

STEINITZ. *White.*	ZUKERTORT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 P—K B 4	P x P
4 P—Q 4 (the Steinitz Gambit)	P—Q 4
5 P x P	Q—R 5 ch
6 K—K 2	Q—K 2 ch
7 K—B 2	Q—R 5 ch
8 P—K Kt 3	P x P ch
9 K—Kt 2	Kt x P
10 P x P	Q—Kt 5
11 Q—K sq ch	R—Kt 2
12 B—Q 3	Kt—B 4
13 Kt—B 3	B—Q 2
14 B—K B 4	P—K B 3
15 Kt—K 4	Kt (Kt sq)—R 3
16 B x Kt	Kt x B
17 R x Kt	P x R
18 Kt x P ch	K—B 2
19 Kt x Q	Resigns.

The Munich International Congress.

The International Tournament in Munich, held under the auspices of the German Chess-Association, has been finished. Pillsbury, Maroczy, and Schlechter tied for 1st, 2d, and 3d prizes. The committee then ordered that these players should play four games. Maroczy was taken ill, and Pillsbury and Schlechter have played three games, each winning and drawing a game.

This Congress was a mighty affair. Altho Lasker was not present it was one of the most successful tournaments ever held in Germany. Ninety players contested in the various tournaments according to classes: Sixteen Masters; twenty-two in the *Haupt-Turnier* A; twenty-eight in *Haupt-Turnier* B; and the remainder in B Tournament. In some features it was a stronger tournament than the one in Paris, as there were four new men, and fewer weak players. The new aspirants for the Master's distinction are Wolf, Billecard, and Jacob. Wolf is a young Viennese player who made his *debut* in the Kolisch Tournament, and is probably as strong as Berger. Billecard, a Frenchman, comes next, while Jacob, a young Alsatian, is the least experienced of the three. We expect to give the full score of the Congress in our next issue. Many of the games are of special value.

Game from the Paris Tournament.

Petroff's Defense.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 K—Kt 2	R—R 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	25 QR-KKtsq	Kt—R 2
3 Kt—B 2	Kt—B 3	26 K—B sq	Kt—Kt 4
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	27 R—Kt 4 (e)	R x P
5 Castles	Castles	28 R x R	Kt x R
6 P—Q 3	B x Kt	29 R—R 4	P—K Kt 4
7 P x B	P—Q 3	30 R—R 5	P—Kt 5
8 R—K sq	B—Q 2	31 R x Pch (f)	K—Kt 2
9 R—Kt sq	R—K sq	32 R—R 5	P x P
10 B—Kt 5	P—K R 3 (a)	33 R—K B 5	P—K B 3 (g)
11 B—K R 4	P—R 3	34 P—Q B 4	R—K sq (h)
12 B—R 4	R—Kt sq(b)	35 Q—Kt 4	P—B 4
13 K—R sq(c)	Kt—K 2	36 Q—Kt 6	K—B 2
14 B—Q Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3	37 R—Q 5	Q—Kt 5
15 B—Kt 3	B—Kt 5	38 K—K sq	Kt x P (i)
16 P—K R 3	B—R 4	39 R x Q P	R x P ch
17 R—K 3	Kt—B 5	40 K—Q 2	R—K 7 ch
18 B x Kt	P x B	41 K—B sq	R—K sq
19 R—K sq	Q—Q 2	42 Q x P ch	R—K 2
20 K—R 2	K—R sq	43 Q—Q 5 ch	K—Kt 2
21 Q—Q 2	B x Kt	44 R—Q 8	Q—K 3
22 P x B	R—K 4	45 Q—R 5 (j)	Q—K 8 ch
23 R—K R sq (d)	R—K R 4	Resigns (k)	

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	P x P
7 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2
8 B x B	Q x B
9 Kt x P	B—Q 2
10 B x Kt	B x B
11 P—K B 3	Kt—B 3

F. C. Baluss, Blissfield, Mich,, in sending Black's 11th move, does not give any reason for moving Kt—B 3. This looks to us like an inferior move, and we think that the Kt should have gone to B 4 or Q 3.

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